JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,752—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1899.
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st Oct.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M. L. CARTHAGE	5168	J. H. Lendon	18th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Merovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,000.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd. Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecospellier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Durrande.	15th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavinno	4,000,	9th Nov. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)
Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 4th November, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12 Oct., 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,310 Tons, on or about 1st November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1899. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SULTAN	2,934	Bohnsack	27th Oct.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tonga, Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 4th Oct., 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.
HATS AND HELMETS,
TIES AND SCARVES
OF THE LATEST WEST-END SHAPES.
STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS,
TRAVELLING MAUDS AND RUGS,
TOWELS AND SHEETING,
SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.
OXFORD AND COLOURED PRINT SHIRTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

KITCHEN SPECIALITIES.

BAKING POWDER.

P. & Co.'s "ORIENTAL QUICK RISING Baking Powder permits the retention of the Saccharine properties of the flour which are destroyed by the Bakers ferment, thus producing more nutritive bread, and larger quantity from the same weight of flour.—This Powder has been extensively tested in Bombay and the Mofussil, and pronounced by all who have used it "AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS."

Per Bottle, 8 Annas.

BAKING SODA	Per lb. Re. 0 8
ROYAL YEAST CAKES	,, per tin. ,, 0 12

In sealed tins containing 10 Cakes.—One cake will make 6 one lb. loaves.—

A GENTLEMAN WRITES FROM JEYPORE—"The Yeast cakes have turned out a perfect success: I have not tasted such nice bread for 5 years and more."

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

ALMOND.	CLOVES.	MINT.	VANILLA.
CELERY.	GINGER.	NUTMEG.	COCHINEAL.
CINNAMON.	LEMON.	RATAFIA.	etc., etc.

Per Bottle, 7 Annas, Per Dozen, Rs. 4-8.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES, AT CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"DERMALINE," OINTMENT
FOR THE CURE OF ECZEMA, AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.
8 Annas per Pot.
IN OBSTINATE CASES A DOSE OF
"DERMALINE," MIXTURE
TAKEN ONCE A DAY, MATERIALLY HELPS THE CURE.
Price, Rupee 1 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs:	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—			Cash. Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings		Per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50 do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do. 50 do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do. 50 do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50 do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do. 50 do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do. 100 do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do. 100	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do. 100	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LATEST COLONIAL VOLUMES.

EACH, PAPER COVERS, Rs. 1-12; CLOTH BINDING, Rs. 2-4.

THE RIVER OF PEARLS. By Rene de Pont Jest.
The Death that Lurks Unseen. By J. S. Fletcher.
The Nameless city. By Maurus Jok.
The Veiled man. By Wm. Le Queux.
Pursued by the law. By J. M. Cobban.
The Capsins. By E. F. Benson.
A Daughter of the Vine. By Gertrude Atherton.
A Celibate's wife. By Herbert Flowerdew.

PHAROS, THE EGYPTIAN. By Guy Boothby.

The Paths of the Prudent. By J. S. Fletcher.
By Berwen Banks. By Allen Raine.
Athel-tane Ford. By Allen Upward.
Mary Unwin. By Alan St. Aubyn.
Richard Carvel. By Winston Churchill.
Moonfleet By J. M. Falkner.
The Measure of a man. By E. L. Prescott.

THE PATHWAY OF THE GODS. By Mona Caird.

In the Czar's Dominion. By Le Voleur.
Kit Kennedy. By S. R. Crockett.
The Unseen hand. By Hannah Lynch.
Off the high road. By E. A. Price.
The Plunder Pit. By J. K. Snowden.
The Bohemian Girls. By Florence Warden.
The Day of Temptation. By Wm. Le Queux.
The Open Question. By C. E Raimond.
Ananias. By Lady Brodrick.
Fights for the Flag. By W. S. Fitchett.
The Angel of the Covenant. By J. M. Cobban.
Only Flesh and Blood. By A. N. Homer.
The Two Magics. By Henry James.
Corragoen in 1898. By F. Orpen.
The Enchanted Stone. By Lewis Hinde.
The Captive of Pekin. By Charles Hannan.
Gambles with Destiny. By George Griffith.

THE DOMINION OF DREAMS. By Fiona Macleod.

The Crime in the wood. By T. W. Speight.
Henry Messenger By Mrs. Jocelyn.
Tales of Northumbria. By Howard Pease.
The Perils of Josephine. By Lord E. Hamilton.
One of the Best. By Seymour Hicks.
The Kingdom of Mammon. By Violet Tweedale.
From the Land of the Wombat. By W. S. Walker.
As a Man Sows By William Westall.

LIKE ANOTHER HELEN. By Sydney L. Grier.

Bonnie Maggie Lauder. By Alan St. Aubyn.
Morgan Hailsham. By F. C. Constable.
The Passion of Rosamund Keith. By Martin Pritchard.
The Chronicles of Teddy's Village. By Mrs. Hickson.
Adrian Rome. By Dowson and Moore.
A Dash for a Throne. By A. W. Marchmont.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.
E. SCARPA, Agent.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF TRANSFER-TICKETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of the sufferings of the Company's Horses from the present very hot weather, NO TRANSFER TICKETS will be issued to Passengers on and after the 23rd inst., except from all other notice, except from and to the following lines which have no direct Cars to the Fort.
(1) The Line from Mazagon to Grant Road,
(2) The Line from Nall-Bazar to Jacob Circle,
(3) The Line from Victoria Gardens to Parel Terminus.
By Order,
E. T. ANSELL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LD., OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Company's Mills, the Old and the New, will be received at the Mill office of the Company at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on or before the 1st of January, 1900. Every offer will have to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1 000. The Directors don't bind themselves to accept the lowest or any offer.
By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—
FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING INDIAN ARTWARE FOR PRESENTS TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AT HOME FOR THE COMING CHRISTMAS OCCASION.

WITH the view to REDUCE our Stock of INDIAN ARTWARE which has accumulated greatly during the last three years of the prevalence of plague, on account of which very few Tourists visited India during he period, we are now SELLING OFF these Goods at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. all round.
S. J. TELLERY & CO.,
Alice Building, Hornby Row.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.
(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25 35, 45 & 50 each.
☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)
N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.
Price per set Rs. 4-8 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)
TERMS: Cash or V. P. Post.
"LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.
TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.
"25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.
ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horse broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.) and taddle (Rs. 15), Raw Wales Charged extra.
Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including three per mensem 25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 12
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRANSVAAL.—Comprehensive Coloured MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA. 20" by 21," with Mileage from Station to Station, 4 annas.—CAXTON WORKS, BOMBAY.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW FLANNEL SUITINGS, for Gentlemen, latest styles and designs, tropical weight, Rs. 32 and Rs. 40 per suit; Revised prices, Rs. 30 a Rs. 36. WHITE AWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN ARTWARE.—Our Stock of this having accumulated a great deal on account of very few Tourists having visited India since the outbreak of plague, therefore with the view to CLEAR OFF this Stock, we are now SELLING the Goods at a reduction of 20 per cent. all round.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Alice Building, Hornby Row.

WANTED a MESSMAN for R. A. Officers' Mess, Kirkee, apply in first place with copies of testimonials to Secretary, R. A. MESS, Kirkee.

FITTING SHOP FOREMAN WANTED, must be able and energetic, and hold a certificate under Bombay Boiler Act. Apply stating experience to No. "218," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—A large airy PREMISES fit for Factory, Hotel, Club, &c. at Carnac Bunder, Opposite Victoria Docks, now occupied by Messrs. C. JOSI'S Factory. Apply within.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 37. Reduced to Rs. 23, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

TIFFINS and DINNERS under a FRENCH CHEF-DE-CUISINE at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 23, Church Gate Street.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35, Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 24. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel-Lounge Suits, Rs. 26-8. Apollo Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriobhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a first class European Hotel, occupying the highest and centre) position, commanding extensive view. OPEN for VISITORS.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1) Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

AN AIRY FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Bunder, Pheroz Building. Excellent situation. Apply E. W. FLOWER, Sharp.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Denby Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 4, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Action, at Chuckla Street, Furniture Bazaar, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Goolam Hoosain Soomar Vera, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Noora ly Pardhan, the remaining following consisting of 6 24-light chandeliers, 1 4-light Tucker regard lamps, globe and vase lamps, wall brackets, lamps, candelabra, sofas, chairs, carpets, pier glasses and pier tables, glass and crockery, etc.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, took and hat stands, mirror almira, iron safe,
1 Mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 small ivory statue of Gopalrao Myral of Baroda.
A good opportunity for photographers and others—
One 12 by 10 camera, with three double dark slides and cameras for smaller plates, 1 tripod stand, 1 studio stand, one 15 by 12 lense with Iris diaphrams by C. Bauz, one 12 by 10 wide angle by C. Bauz with Iris diaphrams, one 12-inch Roler Burnisher with lamp complete, one dark room lamp, one instantaneous shutter, and other photographic kit.
2 Edison's Graphophones Bijou type with gallary for eleven tube recorders and reproducers complete.
On account of the concerned ex-Dictator—
M. 3-52 - 25 cases stout in quarts and pints.
25 cases ale in quarts and pints.
113-48—36 casks gingerale, soda-water, seltzer, and potash.
1-1-17—4 cases provision consisting of potted meats, flavouring essences, consolidated soups, extract of meat, meat-juice, vinegar, sauce, soup, essence of beef, lemon-syrup, &c.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Abba Hajee Ismail, consisting of gold ear ornaments, rings, nosorings, necklaces, pearl and ruby bangles, copper and brass utensils, boxes, trunks, globe lamps, etc.
AT 2 P.M.
A number of new and second-hand pneumatic and solid tyred bicycles.
1 light second-hand victoria, in good order,
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 strong glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON ARTHUR ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Mithbai, widow, and Nenbai daughter, and Executrixes of Cooverjee Morarjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gangabai, wife of Abajee Sakrojee Rale, and the said Abajee Sakrojee Rale, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July, 1895, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of fazundari land, situate on the south side of Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-districts of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7 kadas and 7 kadis, or 781 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed under Ward No. 166, 7303 (1) and street No. 159, and bounded on the east by the house of Amirali Haidarali, on the west by the house of Noorbhai Jivan, on the north, by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the south by a passage, half of which belongs to the said Gangabai, and the other half to Miya Saheb Ahmed, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Gangabai or her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s premises, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Dewjee Canjee and Peeroo Virjee, platedware, glassware, grand cottage piano by Stood and Co., London, large cooking stove with chimney, table ornaments, carpets, open side brougham and circular brougham in good order, windproof lamps, &c., the property of M. N. WADIA, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glassware and crockery windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of W. F. JOHNSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Walkeshwar Road, next to the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, glassware and crockery, mahogany square piano by Rose, in very good order, handsome victoria made to order, open side double-seated brougham, bay Arab horse set of harness, etc., the property of K. F. MODY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th October, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN TEA.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—
28 cases Indian orange pekoe tea, 110 lbs each.
51 cases Indian orange pekoe tea, 100 lbs each.
6 cases Indian pekoe tea, 100 lbs each.
21 cases Indian pekoe tea, 90 lbs each.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
Also the property of a deceased Parsee, consisting of almirah, chairs, tables, couches, teapoys, glass and crockery ware, boxes, etc.
The property of the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL—
1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmeyer & Soehne.
The property of a gentleman—
1 large musical box, plays 10 Hundoostani airs.
1 small musical box, plays 6 Hundoostani airs.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong landau in good order.
1 strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 nice dumni with two excellent bullocks.
1 chestnut C. B. pony, aged 13-3, goes in harness and saddle.
1 dog-cart, English built, by Windover, with harness to suit

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 42, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, hanging and table kerosine lamps, large iron double bedsteads, almirahs, carpets, a small collection of plants, &c., the property of Colonel G. W. STEVENS, R.A.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sir Tharia Topun's bungalow, No. 91, Parel Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, pictures and oleographs, hand one table ornaments, one Winchester repeating rifle, one six chamber revolver by E. Dumberlin, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature rubber-tyred open quarters brougham on C spring, one handsome strong mail phaeton in very good order, one handsome very powerful bay Arab horse, 14-3, 6 years old, quiet in harness, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness, sets of plated mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. AHMEDBHOY LADAK.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nawab's Bungalow, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished house-hold furniture, rich crockery and glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, Ditmar's hanging and table kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of W. A. AVIN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Ditmar and Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich engravings and pictures, one strong English dogcart, one bay Arab pony, one set of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Major B. M. GRAYFOOT, L. M. S.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
N. B.—The property of Mrs. BROOKS—
1 second-hand English-built victoria, brake attached, thoroughly done up recently, complete with mousoon fittings.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th October, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, &c., &c., WELL WORTH ATTENTION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Adamally and Sons, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, at 2 p. m., on each day, at No. 10a, Medows Street, Fort, opposite to the old Oriental Bank, consisting satsuma-kanga, enamelled and China large vases and jars, wall plates, bowls, wash hand sets, tea sets, travelling sets, plates, bronze large vases, figures, busicts, buttons, cabinetres, large Japanese cabinet silk and embroidered table covers, pillow cushions, tea coseys, brackets and folding screens, beaded door curtains, window chicks, wall screens, inlaid work panels, dish and plate mats, ivory tablets, card cases, ivory pencil cases, inkstands, paper cutters, shoe horns, napkin rings, punkhas, fans, silk handkerchiefs, gowns, table ornaments, lacquered ware boxes, caskets, teapoys, work table, Japanese and copper work trays, toys, shop shelvings, tables, chairs, cupboards, show cases, and numerous other articles, too numerous to mention.
Catalogues are published, and the property to on view.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay 20th October, 1899.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL—a new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.
Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
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HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittance receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS, Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent, 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Current Accounts.
CREDITS, DRAFTS, AND ADVICE OF PROMISSORY NOTES.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
S. D. SHANAOR,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for DECK PASSAGES to ALL PORTS of EAST AFRICA have to submit permits of the Protector of Emigrants Office when tickets will be granted.

Applicants for tickets SOUTH of ZANZIBAR and up to DELAGOA BAY have besides to produce certificates of domicile or safe conduct papers of the respective African authorities.

Applicants for tickets beyond DELAGOA BAY up to CAPE TOWN or beyond have to PRODUCE PASS PORTS of the GOVERNMENTS of BOMBAY, MADRAS or CALCUTTA.

PASS PORTS of the PORTUGUESE CONSULATES in India will not be admitted.

All certificates of Domicile, safe conduct papers and Indian Government pass ports will have to be legalised by the Portuguese Consul General at Zanzibar.

F. HEYER,
Agent, German East Africa Line.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1899, for the purchase of:—

BRASS SCRAP TONS 39 { (Replacement of Cammell's Axles) Brass, Tons 2. Brass Tubes, Tons 15. Brass Assorted, Tons 17.

COPPER SCRAP TONS 10—(Assorted).

which can be seen on application to the undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storeke per's Office, Parel, 13th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4492-P dated 17th July, 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Bombay, 10th, October, 1899.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. Spring cance LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring cance LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS,"
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
12-4, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 11-39m. Low water, 5-32m., 5-32e.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 6th inst., due to arrive at 8 a.m.

Departure of Transport Simla.

Hockey Tournament.

Clare Club Dance, Town Hall.

Fancy Dress Dance, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian antelope (Antilope cervicapra) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. C. O. Corrin.

EVANGELIC LECTURE.—The Rev. A. H. Bowman will lecture to-day at 6 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on "Christ, or Materialism, or Theosophy for India." Singing at 5-45 p.m. Admission free.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Transvaal, per extra s.s. Congella, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

MORE PLAGUE CASES IN THE COMMON PRISON.—Three convicts, named Dhondoo Bapoo, Baboo Succaram and Ahmed Mahomed, all of whom had been undergoing various terms of imprisonment in the Common Prison, were, on Wednesday last, transferred from the jail to the Arthur Road Hospital, suffering from plague.

GAS EXPLOSION IN A HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening a gas explosion occurred in the room of one Succaram Nundram, on the second floor of a house at Sutar Chawl. The room was locked at the time of the occurrence, the occupant having been away from Bombay since the last week. The door of the room was burst open by the neighbours, who, on entering the place, found gas lighted at a leakage in the gas pipe, and some clothes on fire. The fire was put out. The explosion was due to gas escaping from the pipe, and accumulating in the room. The damage was estimated at Rs. 50.

THE DHATOORA POISONING CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Babaji Kanoo was charged, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with administering stupifying drug to Gopal Raghoba, a time-keeper in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and his two sons named Vishnoo and Vinayek, aged seven and three years respectively. The facts of the case have already appeared. Dr. Gillespie, house-surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, on being examined, said that on the morning of the 5th inst. the complainant and his sons were brought to the hospital, when their manner was somewhat excited. The symptoms exhibited by them were those of poisoning by dhatoora. The accused said he had nothing more to say. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Krishna Succaram, a labourer, aged forty years. On the evening of the 19th August last, deceased, along with other labourers, was engaged in unloading a cart laden with bales of cloth at a shop in Moolji Jetha Market, in Shaik Memon Street. Deceased stood on the ground at the rear of the cart, and as he pulled out a bale, it fell on his right foot, fracturing nearly all the toes. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the toes were amputated, and he was detained under treatment. Subsequently an abscess formed in the sole of the foot, which was incised on the 3rd instant, when some pieces of dead bones were detected and removed. On the 15th it developed gangrene set in, and the leg was amputated above the ankle. His condition did not improve, and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dr. A. Britto, a district medical plague officer, appeared before Mr. S. B. Spencer, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Khursedji Rustomji Kharas, a student residing at Mazagon. Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, the accused being defended by Mr. De Souza, pleader. On the 28th ultimo, complainant and some other students were going along the road by the War Bunder segregation camp, when the defendant came from behind on his bicycle. As there was at the time considerable traffic on the road, the defendant had some difficulty in steering clear of the crowd. It was alleged that he passed by complainant, and after going a few paces further, he returned and slapped complainant on the face. Complainant shouted out for the police and defendant then left on his cycle. Complainant, however, secured his name and reported the matter to the police. The defendant, in his statement before the Magistrate, said that complainant in school-boy-fashion had dodged him and he (defendant) therefore after going a few paces, returned and pushed him by way of admonition. The Magistrate fined defendant Rs. 5, which sum was ordered to be awarded to complainant as compensation.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KHATAU MAKANJI S. AND W. CO.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the company, the Hon'ble Mr. Fuzulbhoy Visram presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was submitted for the consideration of the meeting:—

The profit earned by the company during the year amounts to Rs. 90,530-5-3. This sum together with Rs. 329-13-4 brought forward from last year's account makes the total sum of Rs. 80,577-2-7 to the credit of the profit and loss account. Taking into consideration the adverse circumstances affecting the mill industry, the directors hope that the earnings will be considered satisfactory. Out of the above amount an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share absorbing Rs. 24,375 was paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1898. Rs. 4,000 have been transferred to the machinery deterioration fund account and Rs. 51,292-13-0 due by the firm of Purshotum Shamji through whom this company's cloth was sold on commission and who became insolvent in November 1894, and a suit that was filed against Lakhmishunker Pranshunker in connection with the Wahalen Mills, being decided against the company, have been written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 709-5-7 to the credit of profit and loss account to be carried to next year's account. Your directors regret, therefore, that they cannot recommend any dividend this time. Your directors have replaced 5 roving frames, 1 plaiting machine, 5 flat cards and 1 scutcher, and added 1 finishing machine, 11 ring frames and 1 hydro-extractor to the machineers of your mills. Your directors have to report that they have contracted to purchase 5,931·71 square yards of municipal ground adjoining the mill-premises at Rs. 8 per square yard, for the purpose of erecting a bleach and dye house thereon. Two of your directors Messrs. Muljraj Khatau and Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report and giving effect to the different recommendations of the directors. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

ANGLO INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders resident in India of this Company which was to be held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Forbes Street, Fort, had to be postponed owing to the absence of a sufficient number of shareholders to form a quorum.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chnokla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	3	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	2	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Cumballa and 1st Nagpada	4	2	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	23
Total	13	14	111
Total plague deaths to date	52,737	52,753	
Same date last year	28	12	95

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE hired transport Simla, Captain E. R. Dowell, will sail to-day for Southampton, with the 11th Hussars from Meerut for Egypt and details, consisting of 42 officers, 13 ladies, 10 children, 778 non-commissioned officers and men, 56 women, and 101 children. The 11th Hussars and details from Deolali, with their baggage were brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains. The first train with 4 officers and 255 men, (including the usual working party and guard) the whole of the families and the heavy baggage and lying down cases arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 a.m., yesterday. The second train with the remainder of the regiment and details arrived shortly afterwads. The troops and baggage were embarked as they arrived. All warrant and departmental non-commissioned officers from Bombay, and all details from Colaba married and single were embarked at 6-30 a.m., yesterday. The names of the officers are as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. Moore, S. Stafford Regt.; Lieut-Col. E. R. Courtenay, 11th Hussars; Lieut-Col. T. S. Boldock, R. A.; Lieut-Col. and Mrs. P. Lake, E. Lanc. Regt.; Major Hon. H. A. Ormsby-Gore, 11th Hussars; Major and Mrs. J. Osborne and child, R. A. M. C.; Major R. J. Geddes, R. A. M. C.; and Major H. K. Jackson, R. A.; Capt. K. P. Apthorp, Royal Irish Regt.; Capt. B. Combs, 11th Hussars; Capt. and Mrs. M. W. S. Pasley and 3 children, R. A.; Capt. J. W. T. Tyndale-Biscoe, 11th Hussars; Capt. E. C. Anderson, R. A. M. C.; Capt. T. T. Pitman, 11th Hussars; Capt. and Mrs. H. W. H. O'Reilly and 2 children, R. A. M. C.; Capt. B. W. Longhurst, R. A. M. C.; Capt G. D. Symonds, R. F. A.; Capt. R. C. Pierce, R. I. Fusiliers; Capt. C. E. Stewart, R. F. A.; Capt. H. W. M. Kemick, 11th Hussars; Capt. H. de L. Walters, S. Lanc. Regt.; and Capt. G. H. F. Wingate, Royal Scots.; Lieut. and Quarter-Master and Mrs. G. Page and 2 children, 11th Hussars; Lieut. and Rdg. Master, and Mrs. H. H. Morton and 1 child, 11th Hussars; Lieut. H. J. Sead, Army Schools; and Lieut. G. T. Williams, 11th Hussars; 2nd Lieut T. P. Tew, 4 Hussars; 2nd Lieut. W. J. S. Hosley, S. Lanc. Regt.; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Goldsmith, D. C. L. I.; 2nd Lieut. W. Elliot-Scott, 11th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. T. T. Land, Ordnance Dept.; 2nd Lieutenants C. V. E. Moberley 11th Hussars; R. R. Henderson, 3rd Hussars; R. S. Gordon, J. S. Corps; E. G. Drummond, Khyber Rifles; A. S. Homa, 11th Hussars; A. Sandilands, Ordnance Dept.; 2nd Lieut. and Adjt. R. M. Yorke, C. S. Rome, T. A. Halliday, G. G. Wilson and C. L. Rome, 11th Hussars; Wife and Major Walter, 19th Bombay Infantry; Wife of Capt. Slayter, R. A. M. C.; Wife of Lieut. A. Bryan, Gloucester Regt.; Wife of Lieut. W. A. Temple, Gloucester Regt.

THEFT OF A GOVERNMENT GIG.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Water Police, charged Goolabkhan Dilkhan and Sahebdin Nyamattl lab, discharged laskars, with criminal trespass and the theft of a gig of the value of Rs. 400 belonging to the authorities at the Butcher's Island. Superintendent Lee-Smith, of the Water Police, prosecuted. Lieutenant W. E. Barrow, R. E., in charge of the Defence Works at the Butcher's Island, was also present in Court.

It appears that on the morning of the 9th instant, Quarter Master Sergeant A. P. Giles, R.E., who is staying on the Butcher's Island, was informed by lascar Jairam Babaji that the tower was on fire. He immediately gave the alarm, ran to the general store and got the tower key. On going to the tower he found that it was bolted from inside. Upon this he ordered the door to be broken open. The door was never bolted from inside before and there was no other inlet except by the windows, some 30 feet from the ground. On opening the door he found the fire to be concentrated in the roof. They then commenced to save as much of the stores as they could, and the damage done to the property amounted to about Rs. 600. The two accused were formerly employed on the Island and they were discharged on the 15th September last. Goolabkhan for misbehaviour and Sahebdin for the theft of a gig belonging to wine store. They were also ordered not to go to the Island. On the following afternoon, at 2 p.m., Sergeant Giles missed the gig belonging to the Submarine Defences from her moorings, which was on the east side of the Island. The matter was reported to the police on the 10th instant, and a military court was held on the following day to inquire into the cause of the fire. For a few days no trace of the boat could be found, but on the 15th instant it was recovered by the Bombay Police.

The first accused in his defence stated that he did not go to Butcher's Island on the 8th instant, nor was he there on the morning of the following day. But on the afternoon of that day he was at the landing place at Elephanta near the boat, having returned from Thana where he had been to buy fowls and eggs. It was not true that he was repairing the oars. The landing place was 700 or 800 paces from the place the boat lay.

The second accused denied that he was at Butcher's Island on the 8th instant.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the evidence in the case clearly proved that they had committed trespass and had aided and abetted each other in stealing the gig. They were each sentenced to an aggregate term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

LONDON, Tuesday, 10th October 1899.

Duke of Devonshire's ch c Dieudonne, by Amphion—
Mon Droit, 4yrs. ..... M Cannon 1
Mr Leopold de Rothschilds b c St Gris, by Galopin—
Isabel, 3yrs. ..... T Loates 2
Mr J W Larnach's br f Victoria May, by St Simon—
Hampton Rose, 3yrs. ..... O Madden 3

(Winner trained by Marsh.)

Betting: 7 to 1 against Dieudonne.
Won by a length.

THE CESAREWITCH.

The Cesarewitch Stakes (a handicap) of 25 sovs, each, 10ft. with 500 added; the winner of a race longer than a mile after August 31, at 1 p.m., value 450 sovs. 5lbs., of a hand cap value 900 or a weight-for-age race value 1,200 sovs. 10lbs. extra; owner of the second to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 out of the stakes; entrances 5 sovs., th only forfeit if declared, Cesarewitch Course (two miles two furlongs 35 yards). (83 subs., 30 subs., 30 of whom declared.)

The highest weight accepting being 8st. 13lbs., it was raised to 9st., and the others in proportion.

LONDON, Wednesday, 11th October 1899.

Mr R A Oswald's b c Scintillant, by Sheen—Saltire, 3yrs, 8st 5lbs. ..... C Wood 1
Mr J Wilson's b c Ercildoune, by Kendal—Maid Marion, 3yrs, 8st 13lbs. ..... T Loates 2
Mr A Wagg's b c Mitcham, by Blue Green—Catherine II, 3yrs., 8st 6lbs. ..... Heapy 3

(Winner trained by Jarvi).

Betting: 6 to 1 against Scintillant, 20 to 1 Ercildoune, 100 to 7 Mitcham.

Won by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

The Middle Park Plate of 500 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 20ft. for two-year-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs.; fillies and galdings 8st. 7lbs.; winners of a race value 500 sovs. to carry 4lbs. of one value 1,000 sovs. 7lbs. extra; the second horse to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance 5sovs.; the surplus entrance money to be divided between the second and third. Bretby Stakes Course—105 subs.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 13.

Lord Wm. Beresford's ch g Democrat, by Sensation—Equality. ..... Sloan 1
H. H. Prince of Wales's b c Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon—Perdita II Watts. 2
Duke of Westminster's br c Goblet, by Gray Lag—Kissing Cup. ..... Cannon 3

(Winner trained by Huggins).

Betting: Evens Democrat, 100 to 7 against Diamond Jubilee, 100 to 1 Goblet.

Won by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.—*Asain.*

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aberte, J G	Hunter, J G	Pandoonaith, Singha
Anderson, Wm. Mrs	Ireland, C A	Philben, A Mrs
Babu Matialoo	James, H	Pillay, J S Nam-
Bean P H	Jasson, J	
Bell, Charles	Jewell, M M	Pirot, Richard
Bell, Jessie	Johnstone, T	B Roy Chandulal
Benjamin, Solomon	Judge, Miss	Rahimbhoy Mohamad
Boner, Mrs	Kellner, Ernest C	Sampath, John S
Boyd, W H	Kenny, Mrs	Robb, Cecil
Brandt, J H	Liddly, Bonstead	Rosential, Leon
Bunting, Mr	Mohamad Hossein Malee	Small, I W
Burnes, L M	Mayer, Master Pierre	Singh, Babu Inder
Chaney, A Miss	McLintoc, C	Singer, Rudolf
Cleaver, Jessie	Milton, W S	Singer, Elizabeth
Crawford, John	Mitchell, C H	Stilbery, W
Danks, Mrs	Mitchell, John S	Stroth, Edward
Dhanjeebhoy, Gerali	Monteriro, H D	Tate, W
Ford, E	Mookerjee, J C	Taylor, E Davis, Miss
Fowler, J	Moore, Stevenson, Mrs	Taylor, J Miss
Fraser, E W	Nathoo, E P Vasjee	Vage, E
Gibbons, J Mrs	Nolan	Vaughan, John
Gokuldas, J	Patagundikar, A N	Verbeck, Charles
Grey, Madge Miss	Myall,	Wells, G J H R
Hamlin, S O	Marth, P B	Watkins, W E
Hume, W Y	Perrett, F	Wenger, A D

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Lahore, Cawnpore, Neemuch, Surat, Ahmednagar, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest on and off the south Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at several of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in many places, and the minimum 6° to 10° at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Deesa and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Deesa, and the lowest 58° at Jubbulpore.

Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab North-West Provinces and at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bhuj and Veraval.

Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (2·63") and Madras (1·90"), over an inch at Coimbatore (1·32") and Trichinopoly (1·02"), and a few drops at Cochin and Colombo.

The small area of low pressure noticed in yesterday's report still exists, but it has now considerably filled up and is of little or no importance. The weather is however very favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Local showers are also likely in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

Thursday.—Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and Upper Sind, and briskly in South India and Ceylon. It has been steady, or has risen by small amounts, elsewhere. Light to heavy general rain has fallen in Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula, and light showers have been received in Upper Burma. Nilora has received nearly five inches, Negapatam nearly three, and Trincomalee, Wellington, Madras, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly amounts ranging between one and two inches. Temperatures has fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab, and rapidly in the Bombay Deccan and South India. Mean temperatures are in defect in North-East India and normal on the Madras Coast and in South India. The excess in the remaining provinces is largest in Rajputana and Gujarat.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 17th October were published in to-day's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 10th, 8 feet against 8 feet 7·43 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops suffering from insufficiency of water; reaping commenced in some talukas. Cattle in bad condition. Price of wheat in Karachi 8, of jowari 10, of bajri 8 1-2, of rice 5 3-4 and of Bombay grass 11 1-2 seers per rupee.

Sukkarpur.—Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi ploughing and sowing continue. Cattle in good condition except in Naushahro, Tharu, Lyrkhana and Mirpur talukas, where fodder is scanty, and food-grains falling. Prices of wheat 11, of jowari 13, of rice 9 and of bajri 10 seers per rupee. Price of green karbi 4 annas per maund.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. All but large canals ceased flowing. Harvesting in progress. Rabi sowing commenced in Naushahro division. Fodder scarce. Cattle in fair condition only in Guni and Kandiaro talukas. Price of wheat from 7 1-2 to 11, of jowari from 10 to 13, of bajri from 8 to 11, and of wheat from 8 to 10 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of old karbi varies from 10 to 20 annas per maund and of green karbi from 3 to 12.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of kharif crops in progress generally. Rabi cultivation progressing. The crops injured by insects and adverse winds in Jacobabad. Fodder scarce at Kashmor. Price of jowari 12 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 8 chataks, of wheat 9 seers 13 chataks and of rice 7 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of green grass 5 annas per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Insufficiency of water in Nara and at tail of Mithrau. All Sind canals dried up. Harvesting commenced in Umarkot. Price of rice and bajri at Umarkot 7 and 8 1-2, at Khipro 10 and 9 1-2, at Sanghar 10 and 10 1-2 at Mirpur 9 and 9 1-2, at Diplo 7 1-2 each at Mithi 7 1-4 and 7 1-2, at Nazar 4 3-4 and 5 7-8, at Chachra 6 1-2 and 8 seers per rupee. Price of bajri and jowar grass at Khipra 12, at Sanghar 8, at Mirpur 8 and 12 and of green grass at Umarkot 6 annas per maund.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 14th October 1899).—Rain during week 24 cents at Moda a and 13 cents at Parantij; for season maximum at Dhandhuka 9 inches 50 cents, minimum at Parantij 3 inches 09 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Rain badly wanted. Sowing of fodder commenced in some places where there is facility of water supply from wells or streams. Fodder supply en irely insufficient and not procurable even at the highest price. Agricultural stock reported to have died of starvation. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of jowari 9 seers, of bajri 8 seers, of wheat 7 seers 40 tolas and of rice second sort 7 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum at Jhalod 5 cents, minimum at Halol 2 cents. Rain urgently needed for rabi sowing. Fodder extremely scarce. Cattle in poor condition. Prices stationary. Price of maize 8 seers and of bajri 7 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 16th October 1899).—Rain during week maximum at Anand 10 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 1 cent; for season maximum at Nadiad 8 inches 90 cents, minimum at Thasra 4 inches 14 cents. Rain entirely insufficient in all parts of the district. Kharif crops withered for want of rain. In some places bajri, kodra, jowari, tobacco and sugarcane crops are being watered from wells, but they are not in a good condition. Fodder getting scanty. Cattle fed on leaves. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Average price of bajri 7 1-2, of wheat 7 1-4 and of rice 7 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 10 sheaves of sundhia, 20 of bajri and 40 of dry grass per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week except 3 cents at Vagra and Jambusar. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Agricultural operations at a standstill. Standing crops withering. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but fodder getting scarce. Leaves of green trees mostly used as fodder in Jambusar and Vagra talukas.

Surat.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Jowari crops withering in shallow parts. Kodra and nagli crops failed. Cotton crops flowering everywhere. If no rain falls immediately, jowari crops will also fail. Rain required within a fortnight for rabi cultivation. Fodder supply poor. Condition of cattle fair except in the west of Olpad. Price of food-grains stationary. Price of wheat 7 seers 6 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 4 chataks, of bajri 8 seers 5 chataks, of rice first sort 5 seers 1 chatak, of rice second sort 8 seers 5 chataks and of tur-dal 6 seers 15 chataks. Average price of dry grass Rs. 1-8-0 and of karbi Rs. 5 per 100 bundles.

Cutch.—(Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm from 11th to 14th, 2° warm on 15th and 1° warm on 16th; temperature normal on 17th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind southerly on 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th; wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 12th, 13th and 14th.

Thana.—Rain during week 3 cents at Thana, in the district maximum at Kalyan 15 cents, minimum at Thana 3 cents, for season at Thana 40 inches 73 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 58 inches 54 cents, minimum at Mahim 21 inches 11 cents. Rain still wanted throughout the district. Reaping of early crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in Umbargaon petha in places where there is still moisture left. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice second sort in seers per rupee 6 1-4 at Vada, 6 1-2 at Mokhada, 7 at Dahanu, Mahim, Murbad and Bhiwndi 7 1-4 at Thana, 7 1-2 at Shahapur and Kalyan, 8 at Umbargaon and 8 1-4 at Bassein.

Kolaba.—Slight rain during week in parts of the district, maximum at Mangaon 32 cents, minimum at Pen 1 cent. More rain badly wanted; for reason maximum at Karjat 58 inches 68 cents, minimum at Alibag 41 inches 5 cents. Reaping of early crops commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 67 tolas and in the district varies from 9 seers 60 tolas at Mangaon to 7 seers 40 tolas at Khalapur, of nagli from 17 seers 40 tolas at Mangaon to 9 seers 40 tolas at Panvel and of wari from 16 seers 70 tolas at Roha to 11 seers 48 tolas at Panvel.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain during week in four talukas; maximum at Malvan 33 cents, minimum at Ratnagiri 7 cents. Reaping of early crops in progress. Standing crops suffering for want of sufficient rain. Fodder supply sufficient for the present. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen. Price of rice second sort 8 seers 70 tolas at Ratnagiri and varying in the district from 7 seers 55 tolas at Rajapur to 8 seers 10 tolas at Vengurla, of nagli from 16 seers 10 tolas at Malvan to 10 seers 66 tolas at Guhagar. Price of green grass 21 pies per maund at Ratnagiri and varying in the district from 5 annas nine pies at Vengurla to 15 pies at Mandangad.

Khandesh.—Rain during week at Chalisgaon 29 cents, at Pimpalner 2 cents and a Yaval 3 cents. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Picking of cotton in progress and reaping of kharif and dil over in Pachora taluka. Standing crops withering throughout the district except in some parts of Yaval taluka which are irrigated by well water. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition in five talukas and in others cattle suffering for want of either grass or water.

Nasik.—Slight rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 30 cents at Sinnar and Chandor talukas. In the hills fodder supply and condition of cattle still fair. In the plains cattle suffering for want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon for want of water also. Prices of principal food-grains fluctuating. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 6 seers 5 tolas, of bajri 6 seers 5 tolas, of Nagli 8 seers 4 tolas and of jowari 6 seers 72 tolas. Price of dry grass at Nasik 1 rupee per 100 shelves and that of green grass 3 annas a head load.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain during week in four talukas, maximum at Parner 15 cents, minimum at Nevasa 2 cents. More rain badly wanted throughout the district. Sowing of wheat and gram retarded. Reaping of bajri commenced in some parts; jowari crops in fair condition. Fodder supply getting dearer. Cattle in fair condition except in four talukas. Actual price of jowari at Nagar 8 seers 75 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 3 tolas and of karbi 40 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week at Poona 38 cents, at Junnar 13 cents, at Khed 35 cents, at Purandhar 33 cents, at Naval 33 cents, at Mulshi 2 cents and at Dhond 10 cents; for season maximum at Mulshi 27 inches 45 cents, minimum at Poona 11 inches 70 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Standing young crops of jowari in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas withering. Sowing of rabi crops stopped in some parts of the district. Condition of cattle growing worse in all parts of the district except in Indapur and Maval talukas, where it is fair. Price of jowari at Poona 18 lbs. 6 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 11·5 tolas, of karbi 50 lbs. and of hay 45 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 14th October 1899).—No rain during week except 2 cents at Malsiras. Rain urgently wanted for young rabi seedlings and for sowing in hard soil. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in all talukas except Sangola, where there is a slight rise. Price of wheat 8 seers 14 chataks, of rice 9 seers 4 chataks, of jowari 11 seers 5 chataks and of bajri 9 seers 13 chataks.

Satara.—Rain during week 27 cents at Karad, 9 cents at Javli, 19 cents at Koregaon and 20 cents at Patan; none elsewhere. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder supply scanty. Prices of food-grains

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were Rs. 5,20,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 31,20,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d., tenders thereat being accepted in full. Of Telegraphic Transfers extra allotments were made of Rs. 7,00,000 to Madras, Rs. 4,00,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 27,00,000 to Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. It was announced that Rs. 50,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols were unchanged yesterday at 103 3-4; and French Rentes at 100 1-4. Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime, to 25-29 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 112, and Rupee Securities at £63 1-4. Discount on both Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 4 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 26 11-16d. per oz.; but was unchanged in New York at 58 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·87 dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 40s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-16d. higher in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 15-16d. per lb.; East Indians were unchanged all round; and American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for October and 3 13-16d. for February-March delivery. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. The market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was quiete but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-8 cent. in New York, to 7 3-8 cents per lb.; January Futures 18 cents to 7·17 cents per lb., and April 17 cents to 7·23 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton market is firm in tone. Exporters to-day bought 100 bales Bengal at Rs. 185 per candy, 200 Khandesh at Rs. 183, 200 Karanja at Rs. 185, 150 Dhulia at Rs. 180; and the Mills 200 Bengal at Rs. 173 to Rs. 174, 200 Komtha at Rs. 180, 100 Khandwa at Rs 194, 500 Dhulia at Rs. 188, 100 Malkapore at Rs. 190, 250 Karanja at Rs. 188. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 216 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 169 1-2; for "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 193.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanegd.

With the exception of the 3 inches 12 cents which fell at Hubli, there has been no further fall of rain, the weather being bright throughout. At Dholera there is grass and water scarcity, with famine approaching; at Sholapur the field operations are interrupted through want of rain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1 330	bales,
Wheat	27,032	cwts.
Linseed	1,579	,,
Rapeseed	3,742	,,
Gingellyseed	3,482	,,
Poppyseed	1,181	,,
Castorseed	1,435	,,
Rice	19,539	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A line has been done for October shipment at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE is quieter at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1·8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce; Bank Wire and Demand were reported to a modarate extent at our quotation, with 1-32d. lower for November delivery. The market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d. ,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8 d. ,,
Francs	172 1-4 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened with rather a fluctuating feeling, but closed steady at 94 13-16 and 94 25 32 to 94 13-16 for Money and Account respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 85 to 86 for Threes.

SHARES are dull in tone. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,202 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownuggur, 3 8-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 103 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 63 1-4
Bar Silver 26 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, OCT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ula left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (extra) left here this morning, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of Sunday, the 29th instant.

COLOMBO, OCT. 19.

French mail steamer Salazie from China arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 ·4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 14th October, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,37,421	4,00,791	8,331	5,96,593
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	...	...	...	4,92,177

Increase ..... Rs. 1,04,419

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September, 1899, on 1,645·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	3,80,000	9,000	4,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	62	231	5	298
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	12,83,034	32,08,463	93,841	45,87,338
Total for 13 weeks...	13,85,034	35,88,463	1,02,841	50,71,338
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,840	2,05,203	6,576	3,23,619
Per mile of Ry do.	65	123	4	193
Total to corresponding date do. ..	15,93,106	21,62,922	93,667	42,33,695

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,67,381
Do. to date ..... ,, 8,41,643

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	80,000	2,45,000	4,000	3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	174	531	9	714
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	9,86,193	20,68,233	35,672	31,02,104
Total for 13 weeks..	10,78,193	23,13,219	39,672	34,31,104
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	78,749	1,88,238	9,369	2,46,135
Per mile of Ry. do.	169	344	21	534
Total to corresponding date do.	8,13,210	16,17,667	69,704	39,16,587

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 83,865
Ditto to date ..... ,, 6,13,997

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIBSON—October 13, at Bissenpore Factory, the wife of A Edgar Gibson, of a son (prematurely), only lived a few hours.
DALRYMPLE-HAY—October 14, at Moteharee, the wife of G H Dalrymple-Hay, of a daughter.
LAST—October 6, at Almora, the wife of W A W Last, C S, of a daughter.
PALMER—October 16, at Murree, Lady Palmer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BANYARD—CLARKE—October 14, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Venerable the Arch deacon of Lucknow, Frederick A Banyard, of Calcutta, to Ruth, younger daughter of W W Clarke, Esq, Inspector of Army Schools, 3rd Circle.

DEATHS.

MASTON—September 22, at Bickanir, Benjamin Maston, of the P W D, Bickanir State, who died of laryngitis, aged 57 years.
MASTON—October 3, at Bickanir, Mrs. Amelia Martha Maston, wife of the late Benjamin Maston, who suddenly died, aged 46 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1899.

EVIDENTLY news is still being withheld by the Military Censor, and there is really no material by which any coherent idea of the operations on the part of Sir George White and the Boers can be formed. We are now permitted to learn that on Wednesday there were two cavalry actions at midday at places named Actonhomes and Basters, but of the result we know nothing except that there were some casualties. Of the number killed and wounded, names, or rank, whether leaders or led, we get no hint. It is clear, however, that the issue had no discouraging effect on the enemy, for the next day they made a general advance, apparently endeavouring to envelop Ladysmith. An engagement is believed to be imminent near Glencoe; the Boers have been seen scouting within seven miles of the camp. The news from Mafeking is even less definite, for we do know that the Boers, repulsed in their first efforts, have returned to the attack, and bombarded the British position with Krupp guns. The skirmishing between an armoured train and Burghers, unprovided with artillery, is futile. A well-directed shell, exploding under any one of the armoured carriages, would effectually put an end to such a contest; and it is idle to suppose that the temporary success of one, or even two or three, armoured trains would suffice to keep open railway communication on a line running close to the frontiers of both the hostile Republics for hundreds of miles. At home general surprise has been caused at the calling out of the militia. This measure will bring 133,000 men to the Colours to replenish our denuded garrison. Our military organisation was brought to this sad plight by having to provide a single army corps to strengthen the hands of the Paramount Power in South Africa, where we have been accumulating troops in driblets for the last six months, so that Sir George White is not absolutely at the mercy of the Boers, who are enveloping him, in his headquarters at Ladysmith, with considerably superior forces. There will be a day of reckoning for all this when the campaign against the two Republics and their Dutch sympathisers is brought to a conclusion by a glorious victory.

BY a narrow majority the Bombay Millowners resolved, at their meeting on Tuesday last, to work their mills for four days in the week for a period of four months, commencing from 1st November next. This resolution, however, is of a conditional character. Its practical utility will entirely depend on the assent, which at least seventy-five per cent of the owners may give by the end of the month. Judging from the proceedings of the meeting it seems to be more than doubtful whether the necessary assent will be obtained. There was a feeling that not only cotton mills in Bombay, but those of the rest of the Presidency and India and Japan should be invited to join the short-time movement. The feeling may be natural, but it can hardly be said to be consistent with practical wisdom or commercial statesmanship. Indeed, it is somewhat surprising that the smaller number of mills scattered over other parts of India, Ahmedabad excepted, which are least contributory to the glutted condition of Indian yarn in the markets of China, should be invited to work short hours when it is known, as a matter of fact, that they have nothing to complain of as regards the offtakes of their production. The number of mills outside the Bombay Presidency is only 28 per cent. of the total number in the whole country and their combined spindle-power bears almost the same ratio. These have a local consumption which is wholly independent of the China market. To invite these to join the movement was fatuous. At the best they may, like the rest, suffer from the threatened cotton famine. At the same time it should be borne in mind that the distant mills of Madras and Bengal, of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, are in no way dependent for their cotton supply on Khandesh or Gujerat, and, as these distant provinces are not so sorely affected with drought, it is unlikely that they will feel the want of the necessary raw staple in adequate quantities for consumption as Bombay and Ahmedabad Mills. Only, these outside mills will have to pay, at the worst, a dearer price. But it may be taken for granted that, *per contra*, they will be able to obtain a higher price for their yarn from the local consumers. It will be thus perceived that it was a thoughtless suggestion of those who put in the foreground at Tuesday's meeting the desirability of outside mills giving their adhesion to the proposed short-time movement.

But there were advocates also of the other amendments which contemplated bringing within the pale of the resolution the Japanese Mills. Here, no doubt, it seems at first sight that there was some solid ground for inviting Japan to act in concert. That the mills in the Far East have of late become competitors with the manufacturers of yarn in Bombay in the common markets of China is an established fact. That they are running a swift and strong race with them may also be taken as a postulate. That such competitors should at this juncture endeavour to steal a march over Bombay is not unlikely. It was the apprehension of this likelihood which we think, dictated to the majority of the Association to secure the adhesion, if practicable, of the Japanese millowners. It, however, escaped the supporters of the proposal to take into consideration the ordinary factor of humanity. The predominant motive of self-interest, which has prompted Bombay millowners to work short time, must inspire their brothers in the line in the Far East to make the most of the present opportunity. The Japanese cotton industry, two years ago, was far from prosperous. Financial difficulties chiefly, not unlike in nature to those from which the majority of concerns in Ahmedabad are suffering at present, crippled them. Overproduction wrought by the continuous working for 22 hours, was also instrumental in contributing to the losses incurred during that critical period in Japanese cotton industry. It is only lately that they have turned the tide of their adversity. It was hardly to be expected that under such circumstances Japan would view with favour any proposition which curtailed the hours of labour in their mills, and into the bargain brought diminished returns of profit, specially when profits, which had almost disappeared, were returning. Moreover, Japan, unlike Bombay, is not solely dependent on Indian cotton. It finds American cotton fairly cheap, and is able, with its machinery, to spin average 20° from that quality of the staple alone. We are all aware that, during the last five years, its spinning industry has taken a long step forward and successfully tried to undersell Indian yarn in the markets of Hongkong and Shanghai. It has imported larger and larger quantities of Indian cotton, specially since the Japanese Government, in the better interests of the industrial welfare of its people, wisely removed the import duty on foreign cotton. The value of the cotton exported from India to Japan last year reached the unprecedented amount of four crores and upwards. And, according to the statistics quoted by the Chairman of our local Association, the latter country was able to sell over a lakh of yarn bales in China This was, undoubtedly, a fifth at least of the total exports of Bombay yarn, which reached last year the figure of 5 1-2 lakhs of bales. Part of the overstocks of Bombay yarn, admittedly over 1 1-2 lakhs of bales in China, must be accounted for by these Japanese exports. Under the circumstances, we repeat, it was not unnatural for the apprehension to be expressed that the Japan mills should join the short-time movement. But the other factors to which we have above referred would have made it plain to the Bombay millowners that it was idle to expect any support and sympathy from their keen rivals in the trade.

Thus it was, in our opinion, unfortunate that the meeting of Tuesday last should have needlessly, or thoughtlessly, made short-time working conditional on the co-operation of mills outside the Presidency and in Japan. We do not think that the shrewd common-sense, which generally characterises the action of the Bombay millowners, was predominant at their deliberations on this vital question which seriously affects their best interests and fortunes, and the interests and fortunes of the operatives and the investors in their stocks, for the next twelve months to come. To the onlookers who, like ourselves, are greatly interested to see the industry passing without harm through the severest ordeal that it has yet met with in its annals for a quarter of a century and upwards, it appears inevitable that the only salvation lies in working mills short time, say for 48 or 50 instead of 72 hours. It is the only sound means whereby they will be enabled to mitigate the intensity of the crisis which now stares them rudely in the face. It is the only step whereby the larger losses in the future, say after March or April next, could be minimised. Better and stronger arguments, and facts in support of his proposal to work only four days in the week, could not have been urged by the Chairman of the Association. The statistical facts, so abundantly submitted, and so ably handled, were unanswerable, while there was no escape from the deductions he tried to draw therefrom. The appeal which Mr. Wacha made to his assembled colleagues in support of the well-considered proposal was not only necessary. It was dictated by the higher motive of taking active and immediate steps to safeguard and conserve the common interests of the industry. The warning he threw out was serious enough. He told his colleagues, in terms not to be mistaken, that every day and every week that millowners delayed taking the only sound, rational, and feasible step which was proposed, it would be found that they had aggravated the intensity of the crisis and greatly embarrassed their future position and prospects. But let us just consider for a moment what may be the beneficial effect of Mr. Greaves' obvious proposal. He observed that there were at the present moment something over 1 3-4 lakhs of yarn bales unsold and undelivered in the godowns of China merchants and intermediaries. This heavy and unprecedented accumulation was the result of overproduction. Consumption for the last two years has not been able to overtake the supply. As a consequence prices are extremely low. The margin of profit is all on the other side, with the raw staple having advanced nearly 50 per cent during the last eight weeks. Apart from the threatened famine in cotton, there was the prime necessity to reduce the oversupply. This paucity of the cotton crops gives Bombay millowners the very opportunity to achieve that object. It will give a twofold advantage. Working short-time for 4 months for 2 days in the week practically means short production, which, computed in bales of 400 lbs., signifies a curtailment of 75,000 bales. The immediate practical effect will be to inspire confidence in Chinese merchants to buy up a greater portion of the overstock. But the very fact of brisk purchases will have also a salutary influence on the prices of yarn. Thus, while the stocks come to be reduced, prices are liable to rise. With a rise in prices it is obvious that there will be a better margin between the raw staple and the manufactured product. It may be a margin of profit or no profit. But at any rate it is certain that the margin of loss will be greatly attenuated. Are these several advantages to be held cheap at this eventful crisis in our local industry? We are quite sure that, if the millowners calmly surveyed the situation during the interval between now and the date of the next meeting, they would come to the conclusion that giving practical and unanimous effect to Mr. Greaves' proposal from the 1st of next month is the only rational step to extricate themselves from the future embarrassments which are certain to arise, leading to mischievous consequences which it might take some years to efface. Anyhow, we take it that it was a misfortune that the millowners disagreed on Tuesday last. But it is to be hoped that they will retrieve that mistake at the adjourned meeting, and for the common interests of a large and prosperous industry, in which the entire city has an immense stake, will unanimously agree to work short hours till four months' experience indicates how to shape their course till the monsoon of the next year.

THE mortality returns for Bombay are very unsatisfactory: they show that general sickness abounds in the City. The total number of deaths was 827, as compared with 828 for the same period last year. Of this number 105 are ascribed to plague, Mandvi, Khumbharwada, Byculla, Dongri, and Northern Fort being the districts in which the disease is the worst. Fever is very prevalent, while the mortality rate from pulmonary diseases increases. The quinquennial average is 175, while during the week the fatalities numbered 246. The cases of small-pox have dwindled away, two deaths only being recorded from this disease, and enteric fever and cholera are practically non-existent. In the mofussil the record of the ravages of plague is dolorous reading. Although Belgaum City and Cantonment is almost free, the disease carried off 840 persons in the district, which is an excess of nearly 100, compared with the previous week. Plague is virulent in Dharwar District, and at Gadag the disease has now assumed an epidemic form. Plague is increasing in Kolhapur City, despite the strict regulations which are enforced, and there is no improvement in the returns from the Southern Mahratta State. Here, as well as in Poona, Nasik and Satara Districts, where the disease is increasing, inoculation finds no favour, but it is being gradually accepted by the people in other districts with most beneficial results. In Kathiawar and Hyderabad the efforts of the officials are meeting with encouraging success, and the remedy is more willingly accepted in Ahmednagar than it was a month ago. In Bombay the plague officers and their committees deserve commendation for the energy which they are putting into their efforts to persuade the people to allow the operation to be performed. During the week ending October 4th, there were 6,876 persons inoculated for the first time, and 256 came forward for the second operation. If Bombay is to be visited by a further epidemic, and unfortunately there are indications that such will be the case, these early efforts, especially if continued, will have an effect in the future. While plague is almost no respecter of persons, it has a preference for the poorest of the people, and it is among these that the good work is being carried on.

DURING 1898 there were 51,075 civil suits instituted in Burma as against 50,995 in the previous year. The figure in Lower Burma showed a small increase, while that of Upper Burma decreased. The total value of suits diminished in the mofussil courts in the Lower and Upper portions of the province by nearly two lakhs respectively, but in Rangoon the value of litigation increased by six lakhs. The suits disposed of numbered 50,936, and of these 10,637 were decided without trial, and 22,363 more were uncontested. In the execution of decrees arrest and imprisonment were resorted to less frequently in Lower Burma, and more often in the more remote sections of the province. Appeals rose from 3,958 to 4,614. As to the cost of law suits in Lower Burma the average percentage in original suits, appeals, and execution cases was 13, 18, and 0·90; in Upper Burma the figures were 16, 21, and 1.01. Receipts on account of processes of all kinds provided a moderate surplus over the expenditure.

ALL leave, except on medical certificate, has been stopped in the Bombay Presidency on account of famine and plague, for District and Public Works Officers and others whose duties may render them likely to be wanted.

ON page 6 will be news of the wreck of a Dominion liner, railway accidents in France, the cotton crisis in America and Liverpool, and other items which are to hand before the arrival of the Overland mail.

A TELEGRAM from Bulawayo, dated Sept. 29, states that a party has been sent to the Zambesi to find the best spot for a railway bridge. The line for the railway to the Gwelu river is considered unique, as it runs practically the whole way along a watershed. Consequently no danger from floods is apprehended.

A TELEGRAM from New York, dated Sept. 29, says :—The following despatch has been received from Cuba :—"Owing to the failure of the crops in the province of Santa Clara many families in the district around Trinidad are said to be starving, cats and dogs and even iguanas and snakes being eaten."

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, M.A., I.C.S., has been appointed to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Sanskrit, continuing to be a member of the said Committee for examinations in Marathi.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I.C.S., on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Collector at Nasik.

MR. R. A. LAMB, I.C.S., is appointed to do duty as Collector and District Registrar at Ahmednagar, and also as member and President of the Local Board for the Ahmednagar District.

MR. C. W. HUDSON, I.C.S., on relief, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar.

MR. C. G. H. DANBY has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, vice Holdcroft, promoted; and Mr. W. E. Shipp has been appointed Second Lieutenant, vice Wood, promoted.

MR. K. A. REINOLD, on relief, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad.

MR. W. HEYLAND, on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police at Dharwar.

MR. E. C. COX is appointed District Superintendent of Police at Dharwar; Mr. J. C. B. D. Adam has been appointed District Superintendent at Thana; Mr. H. Pogson is appointed District Superintendent at Hyderabad; Mr. J. E. Penton has been similarly appointed at Broach; and Mr. W. H. Luck has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police at Khandesh.

THE services of Mr. H. Brewin, on special duty under the Inspector-General of Police, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

MR. C. W. M. HUDSON, I.C.S., has been appointed Chief Plague Authority in Ahmednagar City, and personal Assistant to the Collector for plague purposes.

THE services of Captain A. E. S. Searle, I.S.C., and of Captain E. G. E. Wilkins, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

CAPTAIN R. P. C. SCHNEIDER, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty at Poona.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I.C.S., has been appointed Chief Plague Authority in Nasik City and District.

CAPTAIN H. G. MAXWELL, 16th Bengal Cavalry is appointed on plague duty at Dharwar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 17, was 827, giving a death-rate of 49.35 per annum per thousand as against 50.36 the corresponding period of last year and 39.78 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 106 died from fevers; 2, small pox; 7, measles; 105 (plague; 1, leprosy; 99, phthisis; 70, diseases of the nervous system; 147, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 34, dysentery; 47, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 13 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—31 Jain; 23, Brahmin; 1, Lingaet; 5, Bhattia; 417, Hindu of other caste; 113, Hindu lowcaste; 172, Musalman; 29, Parsee; 4, Jew; 27, Native Christian; 1, Eurasian; 3, European. The total number of births was 231 as against 221 the corresponding period of last year, and 252 the average over the past five years.

IT is hereby notified that Government Notification regarding exemptions granted to persons holding certificates of inoculation, does not affect the special regulations which have been framed for the protection of the hill stations of Mahabaleshwer and Matheran.

IT is the intention of Government to open a new road from the bazaars at Nuwara Eliya as far as the Moon Plains junction, and as the proposed road will cross some land belonging to the Military, the Government is in correspondence with the War Office concerning the matter.

IN response to the request of the Kashmir Durbar for an extension of Major E. T. Gastrell's services as military adviser to the State for two years, the Government of India have sanctioned that officer's retention of the appointment being extended for twelve months from November next.

SHAIK NOOR MAHOMED VAL SHAIK IMAM, aged 20 years, a Mahomedan with several previous convictions against him, was charged before Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, with the theft of wearing apparel valued at about Rs. 24, the property of a Mr. V. G. Kaley, of Petty Staff Lines. Constable Aimes prosecuted. After recording the evidence, the Magistrate found accused guilty, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to receive thirty lashes.

THE Water Police are kept busily engaged in the suppression of the export of arms from the Colony. On the 25th Sept. about eight o'clock the police seized a firewood boat which was proceeding out of the harbour in the direction of Lyemun. Ninety-five Mauser rifles and 24 muskets were found on the boat. Three men were arrested, and at the Magistracy one of the prisoners was fined dols. 100. The other two prisoners were each fined dols. 50. The Magistrate ordered the arms to be confiscated.

SIR WILFERD BONSER, Chief Justice of Ceylon, who has just returned to Colombo from Home, finding the work of the Courts rather congested, recommended the appointment of a Commissioner of Assize to carry on the present Supreme Court Sessions, to enable himself and Mr. Justice Lawrie to dispose of appeals. Mr. D. F. Browne, who has been acting as a Judge of the Supreme Court during the Chief Justice's absence on leave, was accordingly sworn in a Commissioner of Assize, to carry on the present Sessions of the Western Circuit of the Supreme Court.

THE delay in finishing and opening to public traffic the Negapatam-Nagore Railway, 4 1-4 miles long, is chiefly due to the required land not having been made over by the Revenue authorities earlier. Formation is quite complete. The line is practically a surface one, and the earthwork everywhere extremely light. The three stations on this short branch railway—Negapatam, Vellipalliam, and Nagore—are practically complete. Plate-laying has been commenced, and will be completed by the end of this month. It is expected the line will be opened for traffic on the 1st proximo.

BHIMA KOM SUPDU, a cultivator having nothing either to eat or feed her two children on, killed them, for which she has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Dhulia to transportation for life. The prisoner threw her children in a well in Yaval taluka, Khandesh District, and then attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the same well, from which however, she was dragged out alive. The children were found dead. The Sessions Judge also sentenced her to undergo three months' simple imprisonment for attempting to commit suicide.

A CHINESE confectioner at Aberdeen was committed for trial at the Magistracy on Sept. 23, for throwing vitriol on a sampan woman on 21st September. The prisoner had been in the habit of visiting this woman, and on going down to the boat on the evening in question he noticed another man conversing with the complainant. He went back to his shop and returned with a bottle of vitriol and threw the contents over the woman. The woman had the presence of mind to at once jump into the water, and her injuries are not of a very serious nature.

WHEN the bridge of boats over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan is erected, on or about the 15th instant, a great rush of traffic may be excepted, as a large amount of heavy luggage which could not conveniently be sent across on boats awaits the erection of this bridge. Besides a number of Zamindars that side of the river desirous of sending their cattle and horses to these districts, where fodder is less scarce, are awaiting the erection of the bridge. There is also about Rs. 75,000 worth of ammunition (about 350 camel loads) stored at Darya Khan for the Ordnance Depot at Dera Ismail Khan. People therefore coming to the N.-W. Frontier via Dera Ismail Khan should avoid leaving their baggage behind if they are not prepared for any delay

MAJOR COLLEDGE, Royal Army Medical Corps, is placed under orders for a tour of duty in India, and is posted to Bombay.

LIEUTENANT HEWITT, R. A. M. Corps, is also placed under orders for India for a tour of duty, and is posted to Madras.

HALF a company of Sappers moves at once to Sadiya to clear the roads for the movement of the Mishmi expeditionary force.

THE estimated cost of reconstructing the Muktesar Laboratory during the present financial year is put at half a lakh of rupees.

IT is understood that Mr. Craddock, Commissioner of Settlements, will be Famine Secretary in the Central Provinces, should such an appointment become necessary.

THE earnings of the East Indian Railway, from the commencement of the present half year to the end of September, show an increase of eleven lakhs upon last year's returns.

THE lexicographic necessities of the Intelligence Department are after all to be met. An Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary has been sanctioned for the Department "as a special case."

WHILST the Malda was leaving Rangoon for Madras, on Saturday afternoon, a lascar attending to the chains fell over board. A life buoy was thrown to him, and the mail boat was lowered. After a pull against a strong tide the man was picked up.

COLONEL GARDINER, who has been officiating as Public Works Member of Council, left Simla on Saturday. He will go over the Madras Railway—of which Company, on quitting office, he becomes Chairman—and, proceeding subsequently to Colombo, takes ship Home. Sir A. Trevor, as already stated, arrives in Simla about the 20th.

THE second forecast of the cotton crop in Burma gives the total area under cultivation as 161,238 acres as against an actual area last year of 167,611, the net decrease being 6,373 acres. Prospects have generally improved as a result of better rainfall last month; and the condition of the standing crops is, on the whole, fair, except in parts of Thayetmyo, Meiktela and Myingyan, where it is poor owing to the drought.

THE half million sterling which is estimated as the initial cost of the Indian Contingent despatched to South Africa is made up roughly as follows: (1) movement by sea and land, £369,000; (2) ordnance, £80,000; (3) commissariat, £55,000; minor charges and contingencies, £116,000. The monthly recurring charge is £11,000, and if one takes this as representing the saving to the Indian military budget, the absence of the troops from India for six months would represent a total saving of close on ten lakhs of rupees. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good; indirectly and ultimately the Boer will assist in paying India's Famine Bill.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CALLING OUT OF THE MILITIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The calling-out of the Militia has caused general surprise. It applies to 133,000 men who will be employed to replenish our denuded garrisons.

THE WAR CREDIT.

The war credit which the Government will ask Parliament for amounts to ten millions sterling.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

During the debate on the Address in the Commons to-night Sir W. V. Harcourt strongly criticised Mr. Chamberlain in connection with the Transvaal negotiations, and taxed him with neglecting opportunities for bringing about a pacific settlement.

THE FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

The news from Mafeking is still disjointed and doubtful. The latest, however, indicates that the Boers have been repulsed with heavy loss, but afterwards began bombarding the British position with Krupp guns.

ACTION IMMINENT NEAR GLENCOE.

The Boer scouts have been sighted seven miles from Glencoe Camp and an engagement is believed to be imminent.

ACTION NEAR LADYSMITH.

Oct. 18, Midnight.

A despatch from Ladysmith states that the British Cavalry engaged the enemy at mid-day to-day at Actonhomes and Besters and had some casualties.

GENERAL ADVANCE OF THE BOERS.

Oct. 19.

There is a general advance being made by the Boers, who are apparently endeavouring to envelope Ladysmith.

So far only outpost skirmishes have taken place.

SCARLET FEVER IN THE 10TH HUSSARS.

In consequence of an outbreak of scarlet fever in the regiment the departure of the 10th Hussars has been postponed.

THE TURN-OUT OF THE RESERVISTS.

The Reservists have responded to the call made on them splendidly and over ninety-two per cent. have answered the summons.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KHALIFA.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Cairo stating that the expedition under Sirdar Kitchener against the Khalifa numbers 9,000 men, consisting of Egyptian Artillery, Camel Corps, and the whole of the Sudanese Infantry.

THE TRANSVAAL REFUGEES' FUND.

The fund in aid of the Transvaal refugees has been largely subscribed to and already amounts to £107,000, of which the Stock Exchange has contributed £20,000.

THE EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires, London, 18th October:—

"The 18th Transport steamer, Yorkshire, embarks the West Surreys at Southampton on Friday. Transports Roslin, Harlech, and Lismore Castle take aboard the Devonshire, Yorkshire, Northampton and East Surrey regiments, forming the first instalment of an Army Corps, together with the Second Brigade Staff and Special Service, Signalling and Pay Departments, and Medical Officers. Ten trains have been chartered to take the force down to Southampton, chiefly from Aldershot.

The Second Army Corps instalment, including the Staff of the First Brigade, 1st Grenadier Guards, 1st Scots Guards, and Coldstreams, together with the Telegraph and Railway sections of the Engineers, and the Ordnance Staff of the line-of-communications, embark in the Nubia, Gascon, Goorkha, Malta and Pavonia, mainly from Chatham, on Monday. Eighteen special trains have been chartered to convey them to the docks from Aldershot and London on the 3rd and 4th proximo.

The Brigade Staffs with the Welsh, Irish and Scots Fusiliers, the Highland Light Infantry, a machine gun section, and ammunition column, embark on Tuesday in the Oriental, Aurania, and Hawarden Castle at Southampton, the Armenia at Tilbury, and the Nomadic at the Albert Docks. Four units also embark in the America at Tilbury, making a total of 20,000 men, practically the whole Infantry Division.

The Reservists are already responding readily to the call and men are coming in very fit and are being quartered at Woolwich. Out of 3,300 notices issued less than 100 have been returned unaccepted. After the tension of days, following the ultimatum, there is a general feeling of relief now that the inactivity of the enemy has become manifest. Nothing in the nature of concentration is yet reported, and the fact that the Boers are entrenching the passes points to the absence of offensive intentions and favours our developments. Further skirmishing is likely along the Bechuanaland Frontier and the want of modern artillery at the Orange River station is regrettable.

Mr. Chamberlain acknowledges American sympathy and affirms that the present situation finds a parallel in the overthrow of the misgovernment which the States had undertaken in Cuba."

THE FIGHT AT MAFEKING.

THIRTY BOERS KILLED.

The *Times'* special correspondent at Lobatsi wires on October 14th that the Boers were round the garrison all yesterday and broke up the line in several places between Pitsani and Mafeking.

They were attacked and defeated by a party from Mafeking.

Thirty Boers were killed in the engagement. During the night another party of Boers broke up the line a mile to the north, cutting the wires.

The station-master and others at Lobatsi set to work and have just restored communication.

Advices from Capetown state all well at Kimberley, but through-communication is almost entirely cut off. There is no means at present of learning anything that is going on north of the Orange River.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left here 5 a.m. to-day.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 19.

There were eleven cases and 10 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 21: in Cantonment, 2 cases, 3 deaths; Suburban area, nil; in the District, 155 cases, 116 deaths.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED DURING THE WINTER.

A CHIEF COURT FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The measures likely to be passed at the next cold-weather Legislative Session of the Viceroy's Council include the Tolls Bill, which is to be introduced to-morrow, the Mines Regulation and Inspections Bill, which was introduced last season, the two Assam Labour Bills, introduced at the last meeting, also the Whipping Bill, the Company Branch Registration Bill, the Registration of Ships Bill, the Telegraphic Press Messages Bill, the Transfer of Property Bill, and the Prisoners Consolidation Bill—all introduced during the past year.

A Bill to establish a Chief Court for Burma is also likely to be introduced and passed during the cold season.

Of the other Bills, which have been introduced but not yet passed, the Punjab Alienation Lands Bill stands over until the next Simla Session, while the Indian Bankruptcy Bill, the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill, and Mr. Ananda Charlu's Religious Endowment Bill may not impossibly be left over for further consideration.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

It is understood that it is now settled that the Hon. Mr. H. F. Evans succeeds Mr. L. Touche on the Viceroy's Council, while Mr. Woodroffe, Advocate-General, Bengal, succeeds Sir Griffiths Evans, and Mr. J. Buckingham is appointed an Additional Member to advise in connection with the two Assam Labour Bills now before the Council.

THE KHANDWA-AKOLA-BASSEIN RAILWAY SURVEY.

Mr. R. N. Hodges is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Kandwa-Akola-Bassein Railway Survey, with Messrs. G. F. Tompsm, from leave, and R. B. Addis, from the Kokat-Bannu Survey, also Lieutenant A. Brough, R. E., from the East Coast Railway, as his co-adjutors.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

Mr. W. R. Field is posted to the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway; Mr. W. C. Pearie to the Eastern Bengal State Railway; Messrs. N. C. Haldar, J. S. French, and R. C. Gupta to the North-Western Railway.

SANITARY ENGINEER, N.-W. P.

Mr. W. B. Gordon is confirmed as Sanitary Engineer to the N.-W. P. Government.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Mainwaring, 1st Lincolnshires, has assumed command of the Wellington Depot.

MR. TATA'S EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

The following is the full list of the members of the conference which meets here, next Saturday, to discuss the arrangements connected with Mr. Tata's gift of thirty lakhs for the endowment of an Institute for Scientific Research:—Messrs. Duncan, Pedler, and Sime, Directors of Public Instruction, Madras, Bengal, and the Punjab, Mr. Macmillan, Professor, Elphinstone College, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court, and Mr. Tata himself.

CONCERT AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 16.

Mr. G. Henri Ottmann must be congratulated on the success that attended his concert which came off on Saturday in the Railway Institute. It was in aid of the Institute Piano Fund, which must have benefitted to a considerable extent, for the entertainment was successful from a financial as well as an artistic point of view. The programme was a happy combination of vocal and instrumental music, and each item was meritorious. Those who contributed to the programme were:—Mrs. Reasch, Miss Stowell, Miss Hart, Mr. Reasch, Mr. Wallinger, Major Hardy, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Scott, Major Corkery, Mr. R. Harris and Mr. Hudleston. Mr. Philips gave a graphophone exhibition.

There has been a perceptible change in the weather the last few days. In place of rain we have been having sunshine. The morning dews are just now beginning to drop, and this is a sure indication that the rains will keep off. Owing, however, to the recent copious showers there is not much fear of the scarcity of fodder and forage, nor is there at present any apprehension of drought and famine.

BMOBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Last evening the Cathedral School and the Bombay Gymkhana teams met on the Cooperage in the third round of the Hockey Tournament. In the first half the School scored two goals, and in the second period added another, while the Gymkhana put on two. The game therefore ended in a win for the School by three to two.

On the Oval the Norfolks and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers met in the first of the semi-final ties. The game was a very good and even one, and resulted in a draw of one goal each. The Norfolks scored in the first half, and in the second half the Grenadiers put through after repeated attempts.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY TWA MEDAL.

The first of the Forty Twa medal competitions was played yesterday with the following result:—

	Gross	Handicap	Net
R. A. Don	45	scr	45
J. C. Kiddle	48	3	45
A. T. Spalding	49	3	46
C. H. Boggs	49	1	48
J. Stiven	49	scr	49
P. F. Fischer	49	scr	49

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Brigadier-General Michell, District Staff; Colonels Digby, R. E., and Sturt, 2nd Punjab Infantry; Majors Ogilvie, R.A., (Ordnance Department), and Barrutt, D.S.O., 1st Sikhs Infantry; Captains Dee, I. M. S., Eardley Wilmot, 5th Bengal Infantry, Minnie, 30th Bombay Infantry, and Feaner, 6th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenants Storr, 4th Sikhs Infantry, Barwell, 4th Punjab Infantry, Grant, 27th Bombay Infantry, Reece, 22nd Madras Infantry, and Gib, 32nd Bengal Infantry; and Second-Lieutenant Howe, Unattached List.

Example, the old proverb tells us, is better than precept, and though the benefits of inoculation with Haffkine's serum as a prophylactic against plague have come to be pretty generally recognised, doubters may possibly be helped to an end of their misgivings by the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy, who proposes paying a flying visit to some of the plague-stricken districts, will be inoculated at Simla before starting. One of His Excellency's A.-D.-C.'s—Lord Suffolk—who was at Poona a short time ago, was also inoculated.

The "Pioneer" London correspondent telegraphs that medical experts declare that Portugal and Spain are ripe for plague, which is expected to shortly ravage the whole peninsula. The British authorities are despairing of efficient quarantine regulations and are determined to place a medical officer aboard every Portuguese merchantman entering a British port, with instructions to examine every one on board daily for seven days before the vessel is admitted to the docks.

TRANSVAAL.

NEWS BEFORE THE MAIL.

THE CABINET'S DECISION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT PRETORIA.

BURGHERS GOING TO THE BORDER.

BRITISH TRANSPORTS DELAYED.

(From the *Daily Chronicle* Sept. 30.)

The Cabinet Council yesterday sat for two and a quarter hours and adjourned. In the absence of the text of the reply to the "interim" dispatches, it appears to have agreed to the draft of another dispatch, which Lord Salisbury and Chamberlain are to revise before it is sent in the course of a day or two to the High Commissioner for transmission to the Transvaal Government. In the meantime there is breathing space. The Cabinet is said to intend to meet again next week, when Sir Alfred Milner's full information may be forthcoming.

No coercive action appears to have been sanctioned by the Cabinet. The movement of the First Army Corps is still depending upon instructions not yet issued. But every detail already settled to the very point of execution is being elaborated at the War Office. The Army Board had a long sitting on these matters after the Cabinet separated. But no fresh orders were issued. No transports were arranged for in consequence of the Cabinet and Army Board meetings.

The only news of the reply of the South African Republic is that it strictly adheres to Lord Derby's Convention of 1884, and asks for nothing further.

The burghers are naturally enough guarding their frontiers, but the information we publish elsewhere leads to the belief that they will not cross it.

The Home Secretary's speech on Tuesday is regarded at Cape Town as "bewildering" says our correspondent there, and, if reasonable terms are offered by the British Cabinet, all the Afrikander influence will be exercised in their favor. Mr. Hofmeyr is still willing, and indeed anxious, to be employed as mediator.

Our special correspondent who is at Bloemfontein sends a dispatch explaining, in an appeal to the British people, the views and the friendly disposition of the Orange Free State Government.

There has been some delay in the transport arrangements of Liverpool ships, in consequence, it is said, of the age of the vessels engaged. One of them is alleged to have had boiler-leakages at Queenstown, and the other bunker-heating in the Mersey. But they are re-named ships, which were built in 1883.

The Colonies seem quite convinced that their offers of volunteers will be accepted. So are some of our own volunteers. But they would probably be employed only on the "lines of communications." On the other hand the Postal and Telegraph Companies of the P. O. Volunteers have been warned for service, as they were utilised in 1884-5 in Egypt.

There was much weakness in the South African Stock market yesterday, and the ups and downs of it were illustrated by a remarkable example. Consols, even, went under 104 for cash buyers, and Bank of England stock sank 2. Kaffirs rallied a morsel at the close, on rumors that the Cabinet was giving more time.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Friday, 1.55 p.m.

I am desired by President Steyn and the leading members of the Free State Executive to express to the English people their extreme regret at the present position, which they say may be attributed to a misunderstanding of words and phrases.

They assure me that they have made every endeavor to maintain peace, and they consider they have induced the Transvaal to grant large concessions, considering the attitude of both races since the Raid.

They feel bound in the worst event to throw in their lot with their Transvaal kinsmen, but they are assured that peace might still be secured, with honor to England, if a Joint Commission were held, which they know as a fact the Transvaal has expressed itself willing to accept.

It is suggested that an impartial Englishman should be appointed to represent the real and final wishes of the British Government.

Meantime the Free State Executive are doing their best to restrain the excitement which has been roused among the burghers by an increase of British troops on the Free State border. They appeal to England not to kindle permanent hostility between two naturally allied races in South Africa, for causes which so far as they can perceive might easily be settled by friendly negotiations.

I have been shown the text of the original telegram from Mr. Fischer, at Pretoria, dated Sept. 2, informing President Steyn that the Commission asked for by Mr. Chamberlain on July 27 had been definitely accepted by President Kruger, and the Transvaal Executive and Volksraad, and that the acceptance had been notified to Mr. Conyngham Greene.

There is much excitement here, but no disturbance. If war should unfortunately break out British burghers will not be called upon to fight against the British forces, but they may be sent against the Basutos if occasion should arise.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 28.

A telegram from Pretoria states that both Raads assembled in secret session yesterday evening, the President and the members of the Executive being present. The Transvaal's reply to the last dispatch of the Imperial Government was discussed, and will be delivered to Mr. Greene to-day. Its tone is firm. The situation is regarded at Pretoria as acute.

According to a Pretoria dispatch, published by the "Argus," Mr. Reitz has stated that he was unable to say when the Transvaal reply would be ready, but perhaps to-day.

TRANSVAAL ADHERES TO THE CONVENTION.

Sept. 29.

The reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last dispatches has been sent off from Pretoria, and is to the effect that the Government of the South African Republic strictly adheres to the Convention of London, and asks for nothing further. The question of suzerainty is not touched upon in the dispatch.

Evening.

President Steyn has addressed a Note to Sir Alfred Milner communicating to him the decision of the Free State Raad.

MINES AND LIQUOR TRADE.

A Government notice has been issued with regard to the measures to be observed in the unhoped for event of war. It states that mines may continue working, but reasonable protection will be accorded to the miners, that the liquor trade will be prohibited, and that a special police force will be organised for the Rand.

The gold produced during the war will be deposited with the Government, who will coin therefrom sufficient money to pay for the working of the mines. The remainder will be returned after the war. Strict passport regulations will be enforced.

AUSTRALASIAN VOLUNTEERS.

WELLINGTON, Sept. 29.

The New Zealand House of Representatives yesterday resolved almost unanimously to offer the Imperial Government for service in South Africa, a fully-equipped contingent of mounted rifles. The colony will pay the cost of transport and all other expenses. The Premier estimated that the total cost of the contingent on a six months' basis would be £20,000. A proposal is under consideration to pay the passages of trained volunteers who are prepared to enlist in the Imperial forces for service in South Africa.

The result of yesterday's Vote was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the members, who sang the National Anthem. New Zealand's offer has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 29.

A conference of the military commandants of all the Australasian colonies except New Zealand is sitting in Melbourne to day to discuss measures for the equipment and dispatch of an Australian force to South Africa. Volunteers are coming forward in considerable numbers from all the colonies. Fourteen hundred Victorians have already volunteered.

MALTA, Sept. 29.

Her Majesty's transport Jelunga left here to-day, for South Africa.

ANOTHER BOER REPLY EXPECTED.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29.

The "Leader" says it has reason to believe that the Transvaal Government is framing an answer to the charges contained in Mr. Chamberlain's second dispatch.

The journal states that a formal Note will be presented to Great Britain declaring that the Transvaal is willing to await the suggestions of the Imperial Government, but that the further landing of troops will be considered an intrusion, leaving the Transvaal free to take steps in defence of its independence.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CAPETOWN, Sept. 28.

A dispatch from Tuli states that patrols have gone to Rhodes Drift and Middle Drift, and that a detachment of police is learning lance exercise.

FREE STATE RAAD DIVIDED.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the "Cape Argus" telegraphs that the Raad sat late last night. On leaving, one member remarked that it was perhaps the last occasion on which he would sit there. About fourteen members are in favour of neutrality.

A dispatch from Lourenco Marques, announces that the Boers have left Komati Poort. Crowds of refugees are arriving from Johannesburg.

Her Majesty's ship Philomel has returned to the mouth of the Umotl, and has discharged twelve tons of cartridge-cases.

Sept. 29, 5-30 p.m.

The following dispatch has been received here from Glencoe:—"Telegraphic communication between here and the Transvaal has been temporarily interrupted, owing, it is supposed, to a thunderstorm. The camp is free from sickness, and patrols are regular, especially in the direction of De Jager's Drift, on the Buffalo River, where the Boers are reported to be in laager. The greatest enthusiasm is prevalent.

THE BOERS AT VOLKSRUST.

The Boers at Volksrust is reported intend to take up their position at Schinonshogte, falling back, if forced to do so, on Laing's Nek.

Great excitement has been caused at Johannesburg by the publication of the announcement that commandos have been ordered to take the field. The Krugersdorp burghers were ordered to entrain yesterday. Part of the Johannesburg corps will assemble to-day in readiness to go on commando. Dispatch riders have gone to the frontier.

BOER PENALTIES FOR HIGH TREASON.

Advices from Pretoria state that the law dealing with the confiscation of the property of those found guilty of high treason comes into force when it is promulgated in the "Gazette." It enacts that those found guilty of high treason or of lese majeste, or of instigation to those offences, shall have their property, fixed or moveable, whether they hold it by a direct or an indirect claim, confiscated. Those planning or forming compacts with foreign States to persuade to acts of hostility are liable to confiscation without prejudice.

EXCITING SCENES AT PRETORIA.

Later.

A telegram to the "Cape Times" from Pretoria states that the artillery are loading waggons at the station for the front. Military trains have the preference on all lines. The Cape mail was delayed in consequence of the large amount of rolling stock reserved for the forces yesterday evening.

One force of burghers went yesterday to the Natal border, and another to Middelburg. Detachments of cyclists are distributed among the different commandos.

It is understood that the first contingent of the Pretoria force will leave for the eastern border to-morrow.

General Joubert yesterday addressed a crowd of burghers at the station, and was much cheered. Civil servants were paid in gold yesterday.

The officers of the German Corps leave for the front to-day. The members of the Hollander Corps parade in the square, and salute the President.

At Boksburg there is great destitution and poverty among a large section of both burghers and Outlanders.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN THE FREE STATE.

BREMERSDORP, Sept. 28.

Rifles and ammunition were served out to the burghers here yesterday, and Maxim practice has been proceeding. The police commandant has gone to-day to Pretoria.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Sept. 28.

Mr. Brebner has been appointed chief of the commissarial department with a staff of clerks. It is stated on reliable authority that a most stringent commando law has been passed providing that burghers who have recently left the State must return under a penalty of a fine of £500, or imprisonment for five years with hard labor, together with confiscation of their property.

CYCLE CORPS AT BULAWAYO.

BULAWAYO, Sept. 28.

A cycle corps has been formed here in connection with the local volunteers. An armored truck has been constructed with an engine protected by steel plates. Water is very scarce, the ice factory has been closed, and it is feared that the electric light works will follow.

CALLING OUT VOLUNTEERS IN NATAL.

DURBAN, Sept. 29.

The calling out of the volunteers here has created great excitement. To-day, being a public holiday, many Durban men were absent from town. They were hastily summoned and all responded readily. The following entrain to-morrow:—Artillery: 110 men and six seven-pounders. Infantry: 400 men and two Maxims. Mounted, about 200 men. There will also be fifty naval volunteers with three nine-pounders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

A factory at Toledo (Ohio) yesterday received an order for 800 wagons for shipment to the Transvaal in six days.

DECLARATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

The State Department authorises the announcement that the United States Government will maintain absolute neutrality in the event of war between Great Britain and the South African Republic. The Department has issued instructions accordingly to all American Consuls in South Africa.

ROME, Sept. 29.

The Italian Consuls in the Transvaal and Orange Free State have been instructed to notify Italian subjects that in the event of a war between those States and England they must maintain strict neutrality under pain of losing all their rights as Italian subjects.

CABINET COUNCIL.

THE ARMY BOARD.

The Cabinet sat yesterday afternoon for two and a quarter hours.

It had not before it the text of the reply of the Transvaal Government, but we believe it was in possession of the points of it.

Consequently no decision on that phase of the case was come to, but Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury were charged with the drafting of a dispatch which will formulate the demands of Great Britain over the whole range of subjects in controversy. This will be sent in the course of to-day to the High Commissioner for communication to Pretoria.

There are persistent reports that the Cabinet is to meet again on Tuesday. Our own information, from a very high source, is that it will meet "before Friday."

The following is the official communication concerning the Cabinet meeting:—

Her Majesty's Government have not yet received any reply from the South African Republic to their last dispatch.

In its absence they have agreed to the drafting of a dispatch formulating their own proposals for a settlement, and these will probably be communicated in a few days to the Government of the South African Republic.

Parliament will be called together shortly to consider the situation.

No information can now be given as to the military movements.

The Army Board met, under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief, within half an hour of the rising of the Cabinet Council. It sat until nearly a quarter past five. It was engaged in revising the details of the scheme, already substantially arranged, for the movement of an Army Corps. But no action was taken that involves immediate movement, or even the instant preparation of the transports arranged for. These, as we have before said, cannot be counted on, fully fitted, for at least a week after the word "Mobilise" is given. But certain units have already drawn their mobilisation stores.

There is no present question of the departure of General Sir Redvers Buller, who, however, is in almost daily attendance at the War Office.

The Army Board also considered various questions of strategy. Very little apprehension is entertained that the burghers of either the Transvaal or the Orange Free State will cross the borders into Natal. By doing so they would fall into the hands of Sir George White, who thoroughly understands the part he has to take in the scheme of Sir Redvers Buller. The occupation by the Transvaal forces of the Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill districts would probably be unopposed for excellent reasons. Even Charlestown might be sacrificed for greater considerations. Moreover, if the tunnel were seized and destroyed there are other routes, as we said yesterday, which are equally excellent for British troops over and around the Pass.

The Press Association learnt last night that in consequence of the receipt of important dispatches requiring further elucidation, which only reached the Foreign and Colonial Departments yesterday morning, a few hours before the meeting of the Cabinet, there has been an unavoidable although not an unforeseen check in the work of formulating the text of the further proposals which will be communicated to President Kruger, and the final decision of her Majesty's Government has been postponed for a few days.

In the meantime Sir Alfred Milner has been asked by cable for information and his reply is not expected until Monday evening at the earliest. This delay will not retard the progress of the naval and military preparations, which are proceeding upon lines decided upon six weeks ago.

Although the outlook is exceedingly grave, it cannot be regarded as entirely hopeless, and energetic action is being taken by warm and influential friends of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Executives urging submission to the advice of the Imperial Government.

FOREIGN CRITICISM.

RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY IN PERSIA.

PARIS, Friday Night.

The consensus of opinion here is that England will have her hands full in the initial stages of the war, which seems inevitable. Every point in the coming struggle which tells against British victory receives wide notice. The resolution of non-Anglo-Saxon Outlanders to stand by the Boer Government is declared a proof of the unreality of the grievances complained of. The seizure of a portion of the Natal territory, and a raid into Rhodesia, followed by a general uprising of the Matabele, are pointed to as probable eventualities. "Will not such a state of affairs," says the "Echo de Paris," "joined to the iniquity of war, instil wiser counsels into the Cabinet?"

There is a good deal of sympathy expressed for the Boers as a brave and pastoral people, struggling against the whole might of the British Empire, which desires to spread its tentacles over their country. The fact that there is a diluted quantity of Huguenot blood in the veins of General Joubert's countrymen, enlists a large measure of sympathy in their cause. Naturally, the manner in which the Boers' Huguenot ancestors were hunted from France to seek safety in an African desert is forgotten. Their French ancestry is magnified, for the very reason that they are about to fight the English, whose defeat would add a keen relish to the struggle.

PARIS, Sept. 29.

M. Yves Guyot has written a long letter to a Dutch correspondent replying to the latter's reproach that the "Siecle" was not a friend of the Transvaal. M. Yves Guyot says that he does not know the underlying facts of the situation, but that he has taken up the following standpoint:—

The Boers wish to safeguard their independence and their customs, and to treat as vassals who can be taxed at will the Outlanders who will soon be if they are not already more numerous than themselves. The Outlanders brought wealth to the Pretoria Government, and cannot remain indefinitely without guarantees. The system of government which he (M. Yves Guyot) favors is that proposed by Mr. Chamberlain in 1890. The Boers, however, did not accept it and there is no longer any question of it.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.

Discussing the attitude of Germany with regard to the Transvaal crisis, the journal "Rossia" says:—It is still an open question whether Russian diplomacy, on the basis of the Hague Conference, may not make the experiment of recommending Great Britain and the Transvaal to have recourse to a Court of Arbitration. In view of the general hostile feeling against Great Britain it is very possible that numerous volunteers from Europe will go to the aid of the Boers, just as Russian volunteers went to the aid of Servia. If Great Britain were to attempt to prevent such a movement Russia would perhaps, speak a decisive word. Further, if Great Britain should subjugate South Africa, adequate compensation would be due to Russia.

There is good reason to assume that Great Britain, in taking arms against the Transvaal, has come to an agreement with Germany, and has promised that country certain advantages—probably in Asia Minor in or very near to Russian spheres of influence. While Russia can continue to calmly contemplate German encroachments in the Persian Gulf so long as the South Coast of the Black Sea is not interfered with, a war in South Africa offers a very opportune occasion for the consolidation of Russian influence in Persia. Here Russia could most advantageously demand compensation from Great Britain.

WHAT IS GERMANY'S REWARD?

The "Syn Objetschetswa" writes:—The change in Germany's attitude towards the Transvaal carries us back to the days of Bismarck, whom Count von Bulow strives with all his might to emulate, and demonstrates clearly that Germany has entered upon the terrain of a policy of interests, and will not shrink from any step which she may consider advantageous. We do not know what reward Germany has stipulated for in return for the destruction of the Transvaal, and do we blame any Great Power for pursuing a policy of interest to it. We see in Russia itself that, notwithstanding the strong sympathies with the Transvaal nothing is being done to give practical support to the Boers. It is our opinion, however, that it is more to the interests of the diplomacy of Continental Europe not to permit England to become all powerful in South Africa than to support the British Government's action, and that the joint intervention of two or three of the Great Powers of the Continent, in London, would undoubtedly have a salutary effect in causing more moderate counsels to prevail.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.

The Anglophobe tendency of the German Press is in no way affected by the knowledge that the German Government not only does not share, but vainly seeks to repress it. The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" to-day says:—

"It would be more correct to speak of a South African crisis, for the questions at issue have long since ceased to be confined to the Transvaal. The responsibility of the British Government will, therefore, be the greater if it should stir up war in South Africa."

The "National Zeitung" considers that the speeches of Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Balfour had a bellicose tendency, and that the Minister's attempts to prove that the Transvaal is the real breaker of the peace were by no means convincing.

The "Vossische Zeitung" observes:—"England knows only might, particularly in regard to smaller nations, and does not recoil from outraging the principles of a State whose people are among the most civilised, and who may be classed as of the same stock."

THE DELAY TO THE LIVERPOOL TRANSPORTS.

There has been much speculation in Liverpool shipping circles regarding the delay which has taken place in the departure of the hired transports Zayathla and Zibenghla with troops for Durban. Some adverse comments having been current as to the wisdom of the Admiralty in selecting for transport service vessels of considerable age which have been laid up in dock for some period, our Liverpool correspondent yesterday made inquiries into the matter.

The vessels are sister ships, and under the names of the Ruapehu and Tongariro were in the service of the New Zealand Shipping Company for some years, but subsequently were required by the British India Company. They were both built on the Clyde in 1893 of steel, and appear to have been well kept up, inasmuch as they passed their Lloyd's No. 3 special survey, a very stringent examination, in 1897 and 1891 respectively. It appears that before taking the troops on board the vessels were again inspected and new furnaces were supplied to each, and before sailing they were examined by an official surveyor, and pronounced to be in excellent condition.

In regard to the Zayathla, our Correspondent was informed that she put into Queenstown, in the ordinary course, to discharge the pilot, and that the opportunity was taken to remedy a leakiness in the boilers, which in itself is neither serious nor unusual where repairs have been effected. The application of new iron to old causes some degree of unequal expansion and leakiness, but is easily repairable.

In regard to the Zibenghla, which did not leave the Mersey as reported, the cause of her detention is declared to be that in one of the bunkers the coals were found to be slightly heated, and it was thought expedient to take some out before the vessel started on her voyage. The matter is said to have been so slight that if the vessel had not been engaged on transport service, with a large number of troops on board, no notice would probably have been taken, but the necessary remedy would have been applied at sea.

It transpired yesterday that the Admiralty have made further charters of Liverpool vessels for transport service.

P. O. VOLUNTEERS WARNED.

A "Daily Chronicle" representative learnt from official sources yesterday that orders have been given to the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifle Volunteers to hold themselves in readiness in case of being called upon to proceed to South Africa.

The battalion includes two companies, entirely distinct, the Post Office and the telegraph, the former being 111 strong, without officers, and the latter exactly 100. The Telegraph Company is the reserve force of the Royal Engineers Telegraph Corps, and was in action in the Egyptian Campaign of 1885, whilst the Post Office Company is a distinct body, and served in the campaigns of 1882 and 1885. These are the only volunteers who have seen active service.

The particular employment of the two companies, if called upon to serve in South Africa, would, of course, be in connection with the telegraphic field and post-office work. Government in this country, and though the Transvaal did not, of course, discourage them, they took no official part in them.

A retired officer says:—"I note in your issue of to-day in a telegram, dated Ladysmith, 23th inst., that the Cape Boys are fully determined not to proceed to the front with the mounted batteries, and that they display a spirit of mutiny. It will be remembered that in the late Rhodesian War the Cape Boys Corps performed the most valuable services, fighting ten actions in thirty-five days. General Carrington thanked them before the whole column after the attack on Babiyan's stronghold on July 20, 1896, but strange to say, when the campaign was concluded, this gallant corps was entirely forgotten; not one of their officers was recommended for a D. S. O. or any other honorary distinction, and up to the present time the authorities at the Colonial office have not issued, either to the officers or the men of the corps, the Rhodesia (1896) War medal to which they are justly entitled. No wonder Cape Boys are disgusted at the treatment experienced by them from the authorities."

"RESERVE" WAR HORSES.

OVER 14,000 HORSES REGISTERED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

The War Office has a horse "reserve" of which little is known by the public. Every year the War Office pays an agreed sum to large owners for the privilege of making use of the horses in time of war and each year registers so many of the most suitable animals for first call. Altogether some 14,500 horses in general use throughout the country, but more particularly in London, are down in the books of the Remounts Department for service in case of war.

These horses belong to tramway authorities, to omnibus, railway, and carrying companies, and to large individual owners. For instance 130 horses belonging to the London County Council's Tramway Department are booked for active service. The London General Omnibus Company, which owns nearly 10,000 horses is liable to have some 2,000 of them brought up by the War Office at a moment's notice. There are some 8,000 or 9,000 horses in the service of the Road Car Company, and about 1,000 of these are among the reserves. Messrs. Tilling, Pickford, and Carter Paterson also have horses registered.

CALLING OUT THE HORSE RESERVES.

Already some of these equine reserves have been called out. Some 200 or 300 omnibus horses have been taken off by the War office, and a number of them are now on their way to the Cape. They have been removed from various yards, and in consequence some of the buses have to be temporarily stopped.

Bus horses are considered very suitable for Army transport service. They are well seasoned and therefore preferable to young horses. As one of the experts said to a "Chronicle" representative yesterday, They know how to keep their feet, and are not easily startled."

A HOLIDAY AMONG THE ROSES.

Along the coast of Normandy are set in cosy nooks, numerous bright villages, the summer resorts of holiday-seekers from the dusty inland towns of the north of France, and from many parts of England as well. Everywhere that a small stream, by rubbing itself a channel in the chalk downs, has taken a royal road to the sea, people have collected and settled. First one, and then another pretty village, nestling in the cliffs, with its feet in the sea, was discovered by outsiders, and presently the quaint inns began to expand into hotels. The heights were here and there crowned with villas, the shops, of no account before, were filled with the quaint but rough products of the district. Enterprising vendors laid in a stock of the flimsy wearables and toys that a sojourn at the sea suggests for old and young. In such a village I spent a pleasant holiday and wish I could take another and a longer one there now if my leave rules—far more stringent than the Government Service brand new ones promise to be—allowed me. As I cannot frivol my time away there, I must let my regretful thoughts recall what seemed so enjoyable a short year ago. This pretty spot is not yet on the railway line, though it will probably soon have a small branch ferreting it out, invented for the convenience of "visitors," but the true lovers of its idyllic, happy isolation, will then groan and pass it by, considering it bereft of its chief charm. It will instead be filled with the chirpy cheap tripper and his attendant horrors. The river that has bravely worked its way through the chalk cliffs that rise cheerfully on each side of this friendly haven of my past joys, has no name: it ought to have, but I never could discover it, so we gaily called it La Riviere to air our French, or boldly la Seine-Inferieure. Why not? We were in that Department, and surely the river that had done so much for it might claim the family name. That little river, I see it now, flowing swiftly and merrily along from its home in the distant hills, deepening and narrowing itself, and running faster and faster as it neared its fate. It glided by farms that prudently utilised it for their cattle and general irrigation. At one shady and enticing curve it trilled merrily under loads of water-cresses. Who were meant to eat all this greenery, I often wondered. It should have filled a high role in the thrifty French *ménage* system, and yet it never seemed to grow less. We seldom got any worth mentioning at the hotel. However, the cresses, next to the roses, were the pride of the place, and were things of beauty in that river. When it left their tangles, it spread out its clear waters for the moment between two picturesque farm-cottages, where dwelt the neatest of old dames. It lingered a little, but its mind was soon made up, and it danced away under a very rustic bridge about three feet wide, and made unpretendingly of a couple of rough but willing planks, over which we walked fearlessly, not in the least shrinking at the thought of a false step and a tumble into that clear, cool stream. On it went swifter than ever, the banks getting higher, and alas! more formal, till in the village proper they were regularised practically into walls. The French engineer, however, had the grace not to make them too high, and the people whose cottages were on either side, made up for any loss of the picturesque by continually throwing a wooden foot bridge across the stream to shorten their route to market. Crossing from side to side on the incessant bridges as obliged by emergencies of private rights, and treading your way between the rosy gardens of the small houses, you came to the beach just when the river ran foaming, under the road, to turn the wheels of what had been a mill, but was now a Bathing Establishment, where the rushing river was utilised to pump up the salt water. A little further on a path rising towards the cliff led to Victor Hugo's cottage, where he loved to come from time to time. The heights all round are covered with villas in their brilliant gardens, the paths zig-zagging steeply up to them. Every path in the village led sooner or later to the river or to the downs and you went by shady steep paths to the falaises overlooking the sea. There you had an unlimited view and illimitable air. You wandered if you liked to villages further on, by fairly defined pa

with a shrill force and rapidity that threatened the whole peace of my rosecad nook. But suddenly silence and smiles reigned, and the fruit was set out undamaged. Then we went without fear to select our basket of wild strawberries wherewith to temper the severity of our morning meal. We chaffered in our stiff French over everything that we didn't want, butter, artichokes fowls, canteloupes,—why call melons by such a name? To my unfruitful mind, they might as well be called cantaliver. When we saw them in their fine disguise on the hotel menu we used look at our neighbours for light and leading as to what we were to expect. Every one was ready for any surprise, for any informality.

Where else could you command a live Count to mend your bicycle? or ask Madame la Comtesse, as she sat in her limited wayside warehouse on the high road, over against the real bridge that spanned my little river, to avoir la bonte to say how much you were in her debt for the hire of a smart French bicycle. She, with commercial calm, added up your debt, not forgetting an odd five minutes over and above. No doubt it was by such careful calculations that she kept her reckless Count's head above water. It was odd to have to say, Monsieur le Comte (we did'nt know the rest of his title) could you fix up this screw, and see where my tyre leaks, &c.? He also arranged for Tennis, and got a court cut and measured in the grass enclosure round an old, old Church, which was seldom used. There the wildest of our youth played off tournaments and lost dozens of balls in the deep grassy ditch and in the ploughed fields around. What did it matter? Would not the Petits Chevaux at the Casino either make the loss good or much worse in the evening? On Sundays, the absence of an English Church was cheerfully put up with by the English visitors, many of whom went to the quaint old Norman Church where the Cure preached eloquent and practical sermons to his congregation. He was evidently a devoted shepherd and a cultivated man. But his flock, by all accounts, were a careless, pleasure-loving crowd, and the despairing ring in his appeals to them to practise the religion they professed told a tale of uphill, weary effort as a pastor. The holiday feeling reigned supreme that summer among the roses. One English matron, the charming and excellent head of a well-brought up family, was heard to say one Sunday morning, "I really don't know which I shall do, go to Dieppe to the races or go to Mass here." Either act in her own town in England on a Sunday would have raised serious doubts as to her morals or orthodoxy. Year after year the same people returned to this spot, laid aside insular stiffness, and enjoyed themselves. There was much variety though little fashion. Sundays certainly brought many from Paris for the day, and then we had the advantage of seeing well-made dresses, and a little bit of the vain outside world. French cyclists, male and females came and went, in identical costumes, except for the hat, their smooth pneumatic tyres going safely over the flinty, hilly roads, the riders coming to the hotel to get refreshment from the hospitable Madame Pelletier, who beamed a welcome. They will all next year ride into the peaceful village over the paved market square—worst and final vexation of the road, but alas! I shall not. And when I may, I fear I shall not want to go back, for all will be changed if that hateful railway company works its will and takes the bloom off my rosy holiday nook.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

STRANGE PANIC ON A COTTON EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

THE New Orleans Cotton Exchange had scarcely opened when the operators were paralysed by what appeared to be Liverpool advices showing that futures were advancing by leaps and bounds, and that in half an hour the Liverpool market apparently had jumped nearly a cent.

The exchange went wild with excitement and the crowd about the doors also became infected. At ten a.m. a meeting of the directors was called and prompt action was taken to suspend all business. Operators were unable to explain the tremendous jump and the belief gained ground that the wires had been tapped, and that a gigantic swindling game was afoot. According to the latest indications, however, it would appear that the excitement was caused by an error made on this side in handling quotations in cipher.

The Commercial News Bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company has sent out the following:—"With respect to the special Liverpool fluctuations to-day, the movement should probably have been made against the closing prices of yesterday, each movement to be made separately as they came, and not to be added collectively. The trouble was probably caused by a misunderstanding as to the manner of using the movement."

Later.

The suspension of business on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange checked the panic. This is the first time the exchange has been suspended. The market opened twenty-four points above yesterday, and under the influence of the supposed phenomenal Liverpool advance it advanced thirty more.

Operators estimate that there were sales of 40,000 bales before business was suspended. The total loss in New Orleans is about 108,000 dols. The exchange has decided to remain closed until tomorrow. It has also been declared that the contracts for futures made to-day are null and void on the advice of counsel, who said that as they were based on false reports from Liverpool, the consent essential to a void contract was wanting. Litigation is threatened.

EXCITEMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

Great excitement was occasioned in Liverpool Cotton Market on Sept. 29th on receipt of the news from New Orleans that Liverpool Market quotations had been erroneously reported. The Cable Company's Liverpool offices were then beseiged by excited merchants eager to correct the terrible blunder, and panic was only averted by the fact that the market had closed for the day, and it was not until a message had been received from New Orleans that the market there had been abruptly closed that the tension was somewhat relaxed.

TWO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A MINISTER INJURED.

PARIS, Friday Night.

There was a serious railway accident to-night at Maisons Daffitte. There were four killed, among them two English stable boys, and several injured.

PARIS, Sept. 29.

A serious railway accident occurred this evening close to the station at Maisons Lafitte, a well-known training station. A train consisting entirely of horse boxes was being shunted, when it went off the line in crossing some points.

One of the boxes, in which were two English stable lads in charge of two horses, collided with some buffer-stops, and both lads were killed on the spot. The stoker and guard also lost their lives, and three other persons were more or less seriously hurt. Several horses were killed.

PARIS, Sept. 29.

The Brest to Paris express went off the rails this morning between Pont-Gouin and Courteville. Three coaches were smashed up, and the guard and one of the passengers were bruised.

M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, with his wife and child, who were in the train, were severely shaken.

Owing to the delay occasioned by the accident, M. Millerand was unable to attend the meeting of the Cabinet to day.—*Daily Chronicle*. Sept 30.

GENERAL JAUDENES COURT-MARTIALLED.

MADRID, Sept. 29.

At the commencement of the trial to-day of General Jaudenes for the surrender of Manila to the Americans, the Attorney-General demanded the condemnation of the accused, and a sentence of imprisonment for life and his dismissal from the service. He severely condemned the action of General Jaudenes for not defending his charge to the last extremity, and having allowed himself to be influenced too much by his anxiety to avoid loss of human life. He admitted, however the bad condition of the defences of Manila, and General Jaudenes might disclaim full responsibility in consequence.

Counsel for the accused began by recounting the brilliant services of General Jaudenes prior to the surrender of Manila, and pointed out the difficulties with which General Jaudenes had had to contend when trying to put Manilla in a better state of defence. He declared that the Americans had displayed barbarous inhumanity in their bombardment of the town, and that the prolongation of the defence would not only have been utterly useless but absolutely criminal.

The speech for the defence created an excellent impression, and the general opinion is that the verdict will be in favor of the accused.—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 30.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN LINER.

TEN LADIES AND AN INFANT DROWNED.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST CREW.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.

News has been received here that eleven of the Scotsman's passengers were drowned through the overturning of a boat in which they were being conveyed from the stranded liner to the shore. Their names are as follows:—First Cabin—Mrs. Robertson and daughter, of Toronto; Mrs. Childs, wife of the stage manager of "The Sign of the Cross" theatrical company; Miss Street, of Montreal; Mr. Dickson, of Windsor, Ontario.

Second Cabin—Mrs. Wevars, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Skelton and Infant, Mrs. Robertson. Two other passengers are missing.

The Montfort landed 249 passengers and crew at Rimouski this morning, while fifty-six second cabin and steerage passengers have been left on Change Island. Nine passengers and forty-five of the crew have gone back to Liverpool on board the Monteroy.

The passengers state that the Scotsman struck the rocks at half-past two on Friday morning when all were asleep. Steps were at once taken to land the passengers, but during the process one of the boats was swamped, causing the loss of life already mentioned.

QUEBEC, S p. 29.

The British steamer Montfort arrived at Rimouski (Quebec) at eleven o'clock this forenoon, bringing details of the wreck of the Dominion liner Scotsman in the Straits of Belle Isle. The news is unexpectedly fearful.

The Scotsman struck a rock on the south-east of Change Islands in a dense fog at half-past two a.m. on the 21st inst. The passengers were awakened by the violent crash, and rushed panic-stricken and half-clad up to the decks. The ship's officers showed the utmost coolness, and at once had the boats lowered.

With the greatest difficulty, owing to the blinding surf, the women and children were got into the first boats. One boatload of them foundered immediately, and eleven were drowned. Three others managed to cling to floats, and remained in the vicinity till dawn. The other passengers managed to slide by ropes from the liner to the rocks.

The Montfort reports that a number of the Scotsman's crew, who had been picked up at random in Liverpool owing to the seamen's strike, mutinied as soon as the ship struck. They invaded the passengers' cabins and looted their luggage. Afterwards they broke into drunken rioting and singing ribald songs.

The passengers were all landed safely at Heath Point by noon on Saturday.

The Scotsman will be a total loss. No reason is put forward for her loss except the theory that she had got considerably off her course.

NEW YORK, Friday.

The Scotsman, it appears, ran on a rock during a dense fog, at half-past two on the morning of the 21st inst., and subsequently slipped off into deep water and foundered.

As soon as the steamer struck all the crew were piped on deck, and the stewards were set to work handing round lifebelts. Meantime, the sailors under the direction of the officers were busily engaged getting out the boats, of which there were plenty, and all well found. Four boat loads were got away without mishap, but the fifth capsized, and eleven of those on board were drowned. Most of the saved took refuge on the adjacent rocks, where, as the weather was calm, they were perfectly safe.

The rescued passengers state that the officers of the Scotman behaved with the greatest possible coolness, and even heroism, but according to some of the saved a number of the crew were guilty of disgraceful conduct, and it is even alleged that some of the men got drunk and looted the ship.—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 30.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

THE GRAND NAVAL PARADE.

NEW YORK, Friday.

TO-DAY'S naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey was the biggest and most impressive affair of its kind ever seen in America. The fine weather and fair breezes made the event most enjoyable from the deck of Sir T. Lipton's steam yacht Erin.

The view as the pageant began moving was remarkable. Mile after mile of the broad bay and river was crowded with craft of every conceivable description, from Transatlantic greyhounds to small rowing boats, from men-of-war to steam tugs. For minutes together the air would resound with the deafening toots of a thousand whistles, and the enthusiasm of the spectators when the Olympia eventually anchored off Claremont is indescribable.

Next to Admiral Dewey Sir T. Lipton was probably the most popular man in the procession. The Erin was gaily decorated with bunting, and hung with several thousand electric lamps.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the extent, insecrity, and exsraordinary spontaneity of the populars hero-worship with which Admiral Dewey ha been continuously greeted since his arrival. The newspapers are daily devoting pages to celebration news. Their comments are unanimous in superlative eulogy. Admiral Dewey's disregard of the torpedoes which were expected at the mouth of Manila Bay, his total distruction of the hostile fleet without a single casualty, and immediate capture of supplementary forts, are compared with his wise diplomacy during subsequent events, and are held to entitle him to rank with Nelson and others of the world's greatest heroes.

Replying to the Mayor and Reception Committee's welcome to-day on board the Olympia before the naval parade, Admiral Dewey said:—"How you can have so overrated my work I do not understand. It is inconceivable why there should be such an uprising of the country. I simply did what any captain in the navy would have done."

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

The celebrations were continued to-day with navel parade. This started from Tomkinsville and proceeded up the North River, Admiral Deway on board the Olympia, in command. First came fifteen warships, including, besides the Olympia, the Chicago, the New York, the Indiana, the Massachusetts, the Texas, and the Brooklyn. These were followed by five torpedo boats, five revenue cutters, several transports, and a hospital ship. After these were ninety-eight yachts two abreast, the starboard column led by Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin. Among them were the White Ladie and the Eri King. Behind the yachts were a hundred merchant steamers and then a hundred gaily decorated tugs and pleasure craft. A crowd of other steamers, all crammed with sightseers, brought up the rear.

On reaching Grant's tomb the leading vessels circled round two floats containing groups and allegorical designs symbolising peace and victory, the Olympia finally anchoring off Hundred-and-twenty-fifth-street, from which point the Admiral reviewed the remainder of the vessels as they passed south on their way back. The warships, however, all anchored after passing the flagship, and as soon as they had taken up their positions a salute was fired. The parade, which moved at the rate of eight miles an hour, occupied an hour and a quarter in passing a given point.

A continuous ovation was given the Admiral by the vessels in the harbour and the masses of people who occupied every point on the New York and New Jersey shores, from which a view of the parade could be obtained. Whistles shrieked, flags were dipped, and cheer upon cheer rent the air. Along the whole route there was a succession of scenes of the intensest enthusiasm. More than half the spectators waved flags of various sizes, and at several points cannon saluted the vessels as they passed. Except for one slight squall the weather was sunny throughout.

A stand built over the river at the foot of Forty-second-street collapsed, many of the spectators upon it being thrown into the water. All, however, were rescued.

This evening there was another grand display of fireworks at various points in New York City on lighters in the harbour and on Staten Island. One of the features was the illumination of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin.—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 30.

THE following remain at Home on extended leave:—Captain Bigbie, 16th Bengal Infantry, for six months; Lieutenant Colonel Radcliffe, 14th Bengal Infantry, Captain Marriott, A. S. C., and Lieutenant Cocke, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, for three months; Major Carthew Yorstoun, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Captain Bhola Nauth, I. M. S., and Lieutenant Driver, 25th Madras Infantry, for two months; and Major Williams, for one month.

FOR months past several houses in Bangalore C and M Station were reported to have been broken into and property of all descriptions stolen. The Broadway Station Police suspected certain gangs of Hindus and placed them under close surveillance, with the result that on the 8th instant a very successful raid was made by the Police, on the houses of a goldsmith, and others, in different localities of the station, who seized large quantities of miscellaneous articles. Three Hindus are now in custody at the Broadway Station, charged with the burglaries; and the Police are recovering more stolen property daily. The public of the C and M Station were, a few days ago, requested by beat of tom-tom to come forward and report their losses, and up to date several persons have identified their property, among those recovered.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has informed the Hampstead Vestry that it is his intention to bequeath the Keats relics in his possession to Hampstead in consideration of the close friendship between his grandfather and the poet. Some of these relics were given to Sir Charles by Major Charles Brown, son of Charles A. Brown, friend of Keats. During his own lifetime they will remain in the Chelsea Free Library. All this is very good reading. Not only is it a graceful and kindly act on the part of the donor, but it points to a new departure in the Public Library as a museum for things connected with the many distinguished people who have lived in the place. Hampstead is extremely rich in illustrious residents. One need only mention Sir Richard Steele, Dr. Johnson, Akenside Keats, Leige Hurt, among writers; Lord Chatham, Lord Erskine, Lord Mansfield, among lawyers; Constable, William Blake, Stansfield, Pettie, Frank Holl, Edwin Long, among artists. Dickens used to put up at Jack Straw's Castle; Tennyson used to walk up the hill from Camden Town to see his mother. Mrs. Barbauld, Joanna Baillie, Lucy Aikin are among the women who have lived here. One would like to see in the Hampstead Library portraits of all these people, photographs or drawings of the houses where they lived, together with autograph letters and anything else that survives of them This museum should be an education and a continual reminder to the readers of the Library of the honour due to the men and women have made the most of their own lives and done so much to make the lives of their successors brighter and happier and nobler.

London suburbs differ almost as much as the cities and towns in the country as to the residence or the birthplace of illustrious men. Clapham had once its circle of notables; Putney has at the present day two poets at least living within its boundaries; Norwood, Sydenham, Dulwich have been graced by the residence of many poets, dramatists, essayists, novelists, scientists, and divines living or dead. One would not deny to any suburb the names which have lifted it from oblivion. But I think that, next to Hampstead, the contiguous group of suburbs named Hackney, Clapton, and Stoke Newington—one can take them all together—come next. Thus we find connected with this group of hamlets the names of the Princess Elizabeth (the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia), Sir Walter Raleigh a doubtful name), Sir Thomas More, Lord Vaux, Col. Fleetwood and his wife Bridget Cromwell, Richard Cromwell, grandson to the Protector, John Milton and his second wife, the two regicides Rowe and Okey, Isaac Watts, Daniel Defoe, Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse, Edgar Allan Poe (who went to school at Stoke Newington), Major Andre, Isaac Disraeli and Benjamin his son, with many shining lights of Nonconformist divines. One must not forget Dr. Alken and his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, who lies buried here. This is a very respectable list for a rural village three miles out of London. The Free library of Hackney should become, like that of Hampstead, a place of considerable interest if the "relics" of all these persons could be collected and shown there.

The reason why this north-eastern group of villages became the favorite resort so many Nonconformists was simply the fact that during the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth century Nonconformity, which could then boast of a clergy quite as learned as that of the Established Church, if not more so, also included in its ranks a great many leading men of the City of London. It was a time when the more wealthy merchants were beginning to buy or to build country houses. They naturally chose places removed from the Court and the evil influences of the Court; the state of the roads forbade them to go too far from the city; some of them, therefore, went to Hackney, Homerton, Clapton, or Stoke Newington. There, in stately houses and with spacious gardens, they led their own lives and followed their own religious beliefs undisturbed. The Quakers, on the other hand, retired to West Ham, where some of their houses still stand. Most of the old houses of Hackney and its adjacent "hamlets" have been destroyed. There are, however, still standing a few, and one may find in Stoke Newington one street, at least, most charming for its redbrick, seventeenth century houses and its old church, a delightful and venerable church left standing, though on the other side of the road a new and very magnificent parish church has been built. I have not explored the whole of Stoke Newington, but I conclude from a brief study of a map of the district taken in the year 1745 that there are no other venerable houses or streets in the suburbs.

A correspondent writes on the subject of dancing. The letter comes from Cumberland: "All young people here in the North dance, and so well and gracefully that it is pleasure to watch them; they know a much greater variety of dances than you will find in fashionable ball-room, and dance them with much greater attention to steps and correctness than their superiors in station. There are dancing classes in every village, and now that the village schoolrooms can generally be obtained for the purpose there is much less public-house dancing than formerly; it is also a prominent feature of all flower shows and outdoor entertainments, and prizes are given to the best dancers. In Carlisle and in one or two other Cumberland towns rooms have been opened during the last four years at the half yearly hiring fairs to counteract the evils of the public-house 'dancing lofts,' Last Whitsun Saturday there were 1600 dances from 1 o'clock to 8 p.m., when the hall closes. We have found that the result is a wonderful diminution in the drunkenness of the town on these occasions. It seems the best way to keep young people out of mischief, and to find an innocent outlet for overflowing spirits."

We are now close upon the beginning of winter, we have before us six months during which there can be no evening amusements out of doors. What do we propose to give the young people who do not stay at home? The theatre, the music hall, the billiard room, the public-house, the street. We also offer them the free library and the chance of joining a boys' or a girls' club. We must consider the clerks and the shop assistants; the former have the whole evening to themselves; the latter, except in certain favoured parts, a small part, but still some part. Now, the evening is a third part of the waking day. How should the young people spend it? Let us put aside the foolish idea that after a long day's work everybody will be willing and anxious to enter upon a long evening's work; let us cease to imagine that the great majority of youth have any ambition to better their own condition by additional hours of work. Not at all, they mean to get all the enjoyment and amusement that they can cram into the evening. Why, then, cannot we organise for them regular weekly dances properly conducted by responsible people? A dance every Saturday from seven to eleven should cost very little; there would be the hire of a room the hire of musicians, the lights and fires, and one or two servants to take hats and coats, and that is all. A committee of the subscribers would undertake to keep order. There should be dances of the old-fashioned kind, which have to be learned, such as the quadrille, the Lancers, the Caledonians, as well as the waltz. The terms of subscription should be so low as to allow shop assistants and young clerks to join. No one but subscribers should be admitted, and it should be conducted on the exclusive principle of allowing none to subscribe but persons of reputable character and position, properly introduced and vouched for. Let us take the old-fashioned name—let us call our weekly dance the Assembly.

Everybody knows the projects, proposals, and pleasantries of the eighteenth century essayist. Some of them I have thought might be revived at the present day, under changed conditions, with advantage. Thus my ingenious friend, Mr. Murphy, editor of the "Gray's Inn Journal" in 1756, proposes the foundation of a hospital for "Decayed Comical Fellows." He draws the portrait of one belonging to the class he wishes to be friend. Jack Spatter is a "Comical Fellow," otherwise "an Agreeable Devil," or a "Man of Infinite Humour," or, which reveals a slang phrase of 1756, a "Cursed High Fellow." Jack tells a story in an inimitable manner; he adds to and improves every story that he hears, and thereby makes it his own; he sings a good song: he is an admirable mimic; naturally, a man of so many gifts is welcomed in every society. Unfortunately, in every kind of society the company have to pay the reckoning. The higher one gets in society the longer is the bill, and the more expensive is the company. Jack has to find the money. He wants, for instance, to go to a turtle feast; he writes an epilogue, with the assistance of Dryden's Miscellany, and gets two guineas for it. Or he wants to go to a masquerade; he writes a poem, with the assistance of a forgotten or neglected bard, for which a bookseller gives him five guineas, which pay for his ticket. Again, he is pressed to make one of a joyous company to partake of the humours of Tunbridge and the Pantiles. In order to get the money, he writes a farce, with the assistance of a forgotten play by somebody else. Thus he spends the income of his brain sharing the expensive pleasures of the day with those who have the income of their broad lands, until one day he finds himself no longer able to delight the company, his resources spent, his stories stale, his power of invention or imitation vanished. No bookseller will buy his verses, no manager will take his plays. What will be the fate of this "Comical" or "Cursed High" Fellow? The Fleet or the King's Bench Prison will before long receive him, and on the common side, penniless and friendless—your "Man of Infinite Wit" never manages to secure friends for a rainy day—he will starve and shiver in rags until the end. Have we not Jack Spatter's grand-children still among us? And do we not incline to the virtues of our grandfathers? What shall we do for our modern Jack Spatter when his little day is done?

In another place the essayist describes an evening spent with a "Man of Wit, a Man of Humour, an Honest Fellow, and a Quiet, Decent Gentleman." They go to a tavern, where they bawl and clamour for a room, showing their wit and their parts by the noise they make. They then call for two bottles of Burgundy. The first stroke of humour is to pull the chair from under the writer as he is about to sit down. At the consequences they all laugh with "Infinite Statisfaction." They then settle the sufferer's wig, which has fallen off, in a manner which makes everybody laugh again more consumedly. After more drinking the Man of Wit throws his wig out of window, jumps over the table, breaks the bottles and the glasses, and administers—this is another fine piece of fooling—with his cane an "intolerable rap" on the shoulders of the narrator, who, very strangely, appears to have received this last insult with meekness. Then the "Quiet, Decent Gentleman," the only one who has kept sober, produces a box and dice, and they sit down to gamble, with the natural result that the Quiet One, the only Sober One, pokets seventy pounds. He then makes everybody pay his share of the reckoning, puts the whole amount in his own pocket, and tells the landlord to place it to his account. The night is now far spent. The Man of Wit, in order to finish with a final stroke worthy of his genius, proposes that they should "toss up who shall be thrown out of window." Fortune selects the man, and, in spite of his roaring, he would infallibly have gone out of that window but for the interposition of the landlord. A delightful evening, full of the finest strokes of wit and humour! Mostly, I confess, I admire the "Quiet and Decent Gentleman," who keeps sober and produces the dice when all the rest are drunk.

The "Tar Baby" story has been found, somewhere in Africa, very much as Uncle Remus told the boy. It is published in "Folk Lore" for September. The hero is, of course, the rabbit. He eats up a whole field of grain. The owner, determined upon revenge, sets up a log of wood in the shape of a girl. He puts clothes and beads upon it, in order the more effectually to deceive the rabbit, and then smears the figure with gum. When the rabbit came in the early morning he saluted her with "Good morning, little girl!" She made no answer. He said again, "Good morning little girl!" No answer. So he said, "Do you hate your neighbours then They salute you, and you say nothing. I will come nearer." He came nearer and spoke to her again, but still received no answer. Then he took hold of her, and his hand stuck fast. He said, "Let me go," but could not get away. "Let me go, little girl, there are people coming." He seized her with the other hand, and that, too, stuck fast. "Let me go, they are coming nearer. I will put my foot on you." He did so; his foot stuck fast; then the other foot. Then he threatened to bite her, and as this produced no effect he tried to do so, and was caught by the mouth. Then he sat on her, and could not get up again. The people now came up and found him a prisoner. They went to fetch the owner of the field, who loosed him from the gum and carried him off to the village. The culprit, however, thought of a way of escape. "You man! don't kill me, but boil me alive in the pot; I shall boil quickly. If you kill me first I shall not boil quickly, I shall be hard like a stone." The man listened to his words, and put him into the pot. The people then went off to hoe the fields, leaving the rabbit to boil and a child to watch the pot. The rabbit, of course, slipped out, put the child in his place, and retired to look on. Presently the people all came back and ate up the child, thinking it was the rabbit. Whereupon he appeared, reduced them to shame and confusion, and disappeared in the jungle.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

THE English racing has closed with the last of the National Cyclists' Union Championships at Reading, the amateur fifty miles race and the amateur two miles tandem championship. The former, the long distance event, was paced by tandem crews, but it was apparent that one man had the best of the help, and as the day was an extremely windly one, the superiority of his pacing was a most imporant element in his favour. This rider was G. F. Payne, brother to H. W. Payne who won the N. C. U. 25 miles championship. There were fifteen starters, but the names were of men of comparatively unknown ability. The winner had not been previously heard of in fist-class racing. The tandem event was won by A. S. Ingram, and R. Janson but this class of championship has only been on the books for three years and is now removed, as there is no field of tandem riders habitually racing together.

At the same time as the championship meeting was being held at Reading, there was a demonstration of rational dress wearers in the same town. Many of them rode thither over the thirty-nine miles from London, but the expected procession scattered out into groups of two or three at a time. Lady Harberton addressed the collected rationalists when they had gathered together as did also that pioneer of New Womanhood, Madame Sarah Grand. It was however generally remarked with amusement that Miss Vance, the secretary of the demonstration, cycled down in an ordinary riding skirt. The rationalists have made no alterations or improvements of late, and their costume still retains the features of ordinary attire combined with a gymnastic treatment of the lower limbs, giving a curious ungainly peg-top appearance. If gymnastically knickered, one would have supposed that veils, lace picture-hats and all fripperies would have also been rationalised out of existence. But no! The feminine love of a tightly fitted waist is hard to break down, and the cross-bred costume, half rational, half fashionela, is a comical caricature.

A. E. Walters, the English crack, who with motorpacing, achieved the world's record of 634 miles 774 yds. in twenty-four hours on the track has had these laurels lowered by the ex-holder, M. Cordanz, covering 640 mile 196 yards under similar conditions. Cordang, who is a Dutchman, rode on the wooden four lap track at The Hague. It was not until the nineteenth hour that he overtook Walter's figures but, from there to the end scored records. These records with perfected mechanical assistance, sound staggering as a performance, and to the ordinary run of rider who has never had the opportunity of hanging-on in the wake of a motor, these sensational speeds and distances are almost incredible. Of course, such help does not allow an inferior man to come to the top, but it does make all comparison between the best of one cycling age impossible with those of another, when such help was nowhere available.

While Walter's record was being beaten, he himself, at Berlin, was the victor in a six hours race, wherein he not only beat record for that period of time, but had the measure of such good men as Bouhours, Fischer, Huret and Bauge. His total distance was 182 miles, 270 yards, but it is always a greater score for a man to beat the best men of his day in actual competition as well as to score against the watch, and this is precisely what Walters did.

The Australian postal authorities are ahead of the mother country in the use of cycles for postal purposes but the experiments in England are proceeding gradually. A regular service has been authorized in Grantham in Lincolnshire, where by the villages in an eight mile circuit have greater facilities for correspondence than hitherto. The heavy night coaching work on main roads within fifty miles of London was, for a while done by motors, but these have been taken off the road owing to their habitually breaking down. It is also unfortunate that the electrically propelled cabs have been taken off the London streets, as they have proved too costly in the running.

The offence of wheeling a machine on the footpath was never more unnecessarily pushed to a limit than in the case of a child of tender years, who wheeled her tiny machine against the law. She was summoned before the Blackburn magistrates, and as she seemed such a tiny scrap of humanity to be all alone in the defendant's box, the police summoned also her father for aiding and abetting her. The absurdity of it all was manifest when the father was fined ten shillings and the little baby was ordered to pay the costs. The wheeling of a perambulater full of children, is permitted, great as is the obstruction to a path. The wheeling of a toy cycle by a baby is punishable with the utmost rigour of the law.

The inevitable crop of accidents is being reaped through the disregard of the most elementary truths concerning the transformation of old cycles to a new purpose. The modern fashion for a free-wheel has prompted many riders to modify their old machines. Apart from the fact that an added clutch or ratchet capable of replacing an ordinary solid fixed chain ring is too small and too narrow to be satisfactory, there is also the more serious drawback that greater brake power, which is absolutely necessary, cannot be applied to a machine, not specially designed for such a purpose, without grave risk. The ability to stop in a length or two at high speed is worth having, but it cannot be had on machine of racing weight, and especially with light fork blades, without the practical certainty that some part of the frame will crumble under the heavy strain of a sudden brake application.

Cycle speeds on the road are being completely outdone by motor riders. Mr. J. W. Stocks has just done the 400 miles from Edinburgh to London on a motor cycle in 20 hours 35 minutes including all stoppages, and slackenings through towns. He has, besides this and other records, achieved distinctions in several police courts and has other summonses for furious driving hanging over him. F. R. Goodwin has no fewer than five such charges for hanging on to motor-pacing at record speed, and, in the case of a motor car which was pacing him on his twelve hours record not only the driver, but a passenger on board of it is "wanted" not for furious driving but for being furiously driven! Hence it would appear that an end must soon come to all motor-paced road rides.

It is acknowledged on all sides that the non-slipping device of the Multiflex Dunlop tyre is the neatest and most effectual yet introduced. The reduction in the size of the familiar basket pattern device materially increases the speed powers of the tyre, whilst the longitudinal ridges which are moulded on each side of the cover effectually grip the ground immediately the wheel departs from a vertical position and enables the rider to maintain his equilibrium on the most treacherous of surfaces.

THE FAMINE IN EAST AFRICA.

THE terrible Famine from which East Africa is now suffering is due to the prolonged drought. In the districts most affected the rains have either been insufficient or have entirely failed for three seasons' and except at certain favoured spots the harvest this year is again a general failure. The two provinces of Ukamba and Seyydieh and especially the former, comprise the most distressed areas, and many of the inhabitants who had struggled on in the hope of a harvest, are now dying of starvation and small-pox, which is sweeping through the country in the track of the Famine. The estimated numbers of the inhabitants of Ukamba Province alone exceed one million, scattered over an area of some 50,000 square miles.

The greater number of these people are face to face with starvation now, and unless they can be reached with immediate help sufficient to tide them over till next harvest, they must die. Early in July last some of the residents in Mombasa realising how serious the state of affairs was becoming, formed themselves into a committee in order to take such steps as might be desirable, to assist the Government to cope with the distress. As a result of their deliberations a public meeting was called on the 12th August, at which the following resolution, was unanimously carried by representatives of all sections of the community.

RESOLUTION.

That the distress caused by famine and pestilence in the East Africa protectorate has been severe since attention was drawn to it by Sir A. Hardinge in his official report of 20th July 1898, and it has through the failure of the rains since become intensified, and spread to such an extent, as to be beyond the powers of the Local Government to deal with.

That though the Home Government has already granted £3,000 within the past 12 months in relief of the famine, a very much larger sum is needed which cannot possibly be raised locally or be further expected from the Government.

That an appeal therefore be made to the generosity of the public at Home for funds to help their fellow subjects in distress relieve immediate starvation, and provide for the future.

That the committee be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution, supported by the information they have collected to H. M. Secretary of State, with the request that he will lend his assistance by asking the Lord Mayor to open a public fund.

The following facts have been collected from reliable sources in various parts of the country district and military officers, missionaries of all denominations, and medical men, and a glance will show the appalling state of affairs existing.

Mr. Ainsworth, Sub-Commissioner, Machakos, writes under date of August 16th:—

"For some time a limited system of relief has been carried out at Machakos, this has in a great measure been effected by the individual private support of officers at Machakos, latterly we have received a small supply, of rice from the Government. More, a great deal more, must be done before we can say we have attempted even, to meet the prevailing distress."

He adds that the places most affected in the Province of Ukamba, are Teita, Ulu, and Kitui districts and the parts north of Kikuyu to the Escarpment. Any passenger on the line of Railway between Voi and Nairobi can form some idea of the widespread calamity, by the heart rending scenes at the various halting places of the train.

Mr. Watt estimates the numbers that have died round his station at 50 per cent. of the population. Lieut. Breading, E. A. R., under date 13th August reports as follows:—

"At Makindo I have found the bodies of many Wakamba within short distances of my camp, doubtless they were making for my camp fire and were too exhausted to reach it. I saw enough of famine and pestilence to unhesitatingly affirm that graver conditions could hardly, exist and I beg to strongly urge that if relief is to be sent at all, it is imperative it should be sent at once."

In the Rabai District, Mr. Johnstone, assistant District Officer, has had to appoint a special body of men to bury the dead, and has contributed largely to the relief of suffering from his own pocket, as many other Officers in out stations have done.

For some time past the known numbers of deaths from famine and small-pox in the town of Rabai alone have amounted to 50 a month.

The Rev. Mr. Smith and the Rabai mission have rendered great assistance.

Teita District:—Mr. Whitehead, acting District officer, states there has been a scanty harvest on the Ndara Hills, which is now practically exhausted, that of the Wateita generally some 50 per cent. have died. At Mchange more than half the inhabitants have died, and the survivors were too weak to remove the bodies which lay where they fell. Mr. Whitehead estimates the Wateita at 65,000. Mr. Maynard of the Sagalla mission testifies to the acute distress in the District, and Mr. Wray states the country will take 18 months to recover. A large number of Wateita recently started for Kilimanjaro to sell their few belongings for food, but all perished of hunger on the road. Captain Versutrme, E.A.R., telegraphed from Nairobi on the 11th August "100 cases of small-pox at Nairobi. Twenty miles north of Kikuyu, people reported to be dying in hundreds."

From Voi, Lieut. Breading reports "thirty-five orphan children unprovided for. Parents 25 in number found dead in station. Hundreds of living skeletons begging at different stations, notably Kibwezi.

Mr. Whitehouse, Chief Engineer of the Railway, states, that Mr. Brittlebank has done all in his power for the people at this latter place (Kibwezi) in giving light work.

In Mombasa itself into which the Wanyika crowded, it would appear from the statistics of the famine camp under the supervision of Father Ball of the Roman Catholic Mission, that from 600 to 700 adults have died of hunger alone.

From returns prepared by Mr. Comyng, acting district officer, Mombassa, and Mr. Palmer of the Conservancy Department, it would appear that over 3,000 deaths have taken place in Mombassa and Pieretown from starvation and small-pox.

Known deaths from small-pox alone have averaged 100 a month for the last 3 or 4 months, and bodies have been frequently found in the bush and at the road side, where people have crawled to die.

The small-pox is now reported to have spread both up and down the coast, from Gazi to Lamu, and it is raging in Ukamba.

The C. M. S. Mission at Frerstown have fed from 500 to 1,000 people constantly, during the past 12 months, and Mr. Binns reports that the sufferings of the people who have come in, have been intense.

The Principal Medical Officer, writes, that he has received reports from the interior putting the infant mortality in Ukamba, due to starvation during the last 12 months, at 40,000.

Large numbers of Wakamba are now receiving light employment from the Railway.

Judging from what we know and see, we are bound to infer that there are many thousands suffering as severely, out of sight.

All the natives agree in saying that the present distress is greater than in the year of great famine "Mwakkasengi" which is the time from which events are dated by them. (some 14 years ago.)

If any attempt is to be made now really to grapple with the distress and carry relief to the starving, tide them over the bad months ahead, and provide seed for the next sowing, we estimate that including costs of management, distribution and supervision, a sum of at least £50,000 will be wanted.

This would be distributed through the agency of the Government stations, and the missions and though every possible use will be made of famine labour on public works of a useful nature we cannot expect much by way of a return for the money laid out, which must go primarily to feed the actually starving, and may at least show the half-tamed natives that the Government sympathises with them in their trouble.

A subscription has been started locally and a Famine Fund account opened at the Mombassa Branch of the National Bank, of which Mr. Black, the Manager, has consented to act as Treasurer.—*Zanzibar Gazette*.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	8	40 p.m	15	39
Teheran	19	2	53 p.m.	0	14
Suez	19	2	55 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th October, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	29	...	1
" Karachi	0	55	...	3
" Madras	0	22	...	2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

OCTOBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

If you have a piece of good fur, no matter in what form, treasure it, for it is becoming more valuable. A great increase in the price of fur is said to be a certainty.

Among the novelties of the moment are bonnet strings of plaited chiffon. These are quaint-looking, but a decided improvement upon the strings that bulge like bandages behind the ears.

The practice of throwing rice at weddings is falling into disrepute in consequence of the many accidents which have been caused by it. We read that some wedding invitations are now being sent out with the following legend in the corner:—"It is requested that no rice or confetti be thrown."

Among the newest wraps are well-shaped capes made of thick tartan, the top part in a plain colour such as green or russet, all seams being hidden by strappings of black cloth stitched with the green of russet. The rest of the cape is in a huge tartas design. The collar is not often ultra-high.

Professor Mantegazza, discussing, "The Problem of Femininism," in "The Humanitarian," declares that in Italy the woman of the upper classes is an unhappy woman filled with nerves, ignorant intellectually, and faithless at heart. With a great many women in Italy the religious sentiment has shrunk to a pallid hope and to a mere habit of superstitious practice. Men pardon and forgive woman everything except the sin of growing old.

Fashion gossips say that velvet will be in favour this winter. Therefore some of the newest confections in neckwear are shown in the fashion of velvet stocks. These stocks come in all manner of fancy designs, some criss-crossed over a contrasting colour, with velvet ribbon. The long, fluffy chiffon boas, which are so popular, as they soften the face and are becoming to the homeliest cast of features, still retain their popularity. All indications point to the revival of Empire fashions.

Among the novelties of the season, says "Le Journal des Modes," are the wide, flat knife feathers painted with flowers, such as lilies of the valley, daisies, edelweiss, roses, &c., and all in the natural colours with their foliage. Sometimes also peacocks' eyes are painted on them, and other birds' eyes, which have a tiny hole pricked in the centre to make them look more natural. But what is considered excessively elegant is a black straw toque, made in rolled bands, like a plait of hair, and for sole ornament a bird of coloured straw, to imitate a real bird fastened in front by a clasp of black velvet.

The tallest woman, probably, in the world is Miss Ella Ewing, of Gorin, a little town not far east of Kansas. She is twenty-six years old, according to the family Bible, and measures eight feet four inches. Miss Ewing was born at Gorin, and when twelve years old measured nearly seven feet, but kept on growing, to the amazement of her family and the neighbours. In her girlish years she was quite sensitive about her height, because the other children used to tease her, but when she discovered that it was worth fifty dollars a week from circus and museum managers, she took another view of the case. She earned enough money to lift the mortgage from her father's farm and retired to private life. Miss Ewing has had several offers of marriage, but is still unwed.

A great deal of good detective work is done by women (says a writer in "Cassel's Saturday Journal,") but not any of them are officially employed at New Scotland Yard. That may come in the future. More than one, however, is working fairly regularly for the department, but who they are none but the authorities know. They are paid by fees, and frequently receive as much as £10 for a single case. Such secrecy, however, is used in their employment that even their receipts are signed in fictitious names. Women detectives are largely employed by private inquiry agents, and for shadowing a suspected person they would be hard to beat by the cleverest male rival. Much of the evidence procured for divorce cases is obtained by them; and just as it is well to "set a thief to catch a thief," it is advisable to set a woman to catch a woman.

Discussing the decadence of the waltz, Strauss, the composer, said—"The way the waltz is danced now is unworthy of us. The fault lies, however, not so much with the dancing masters as with the public, who no longer take grace and elegance into consideration. All sorts of postures are adopted in the ball-room, and no one seems to know how to hold his partner." An eminent dancing master gave it as his opinion that people no longer recognised in dancing an essential bodily training and an indispensable element of deportment. Dancing was considered as something superfluous, and people only learnt it half-heartedly, being satisfied if they were able to keep themselves turning on one foot and then on the other.

What is, without doubt, the most costly dress in the world is being made at the present time in France, and when finished, it will, no doubt, be more resplendent than anything which the Queen of Sheba in all her glory ever wore. This costume consists of precious stones and precious metal. The lower part of the dress is to be of beaten gold and silver so thin as to be very pliable and light, while the jewels are to be set so as to be in immediate contact with the wearer's skin, thus increasing their brilliancy. The arms, neck, and shoulders, as well as the hands and feet, are "to be almost covered with loops of pearls stars of diamonds, and rings of all kinds. The breast will shine with stars and crescents of rubies, emeralds, and diamonds."

In shopping, as in hotels, in crowds, as well as in the more usual circumstances of society too many of us show bad manners, writes a lady. How few of us show any real courtesy to shop assistants, who yet have to maintain a smiling face and an unruffled demeanour, insulted as they may be half a dozen times a day. We march in with the air of conquerors annexing all that pleases their fancy. We make our desires known with short sharp words of command—with never a "please" to soften the verbal asperity we affect. We toss things about the counter with a disdain that expresses itself as acrimoniously as if colours and patterns were moral offences which gave us righteous cause of anger. We give all the trouble we can, without a thought as to the time to be employed in putting away the failures we so contemptuously discard; and then we stalk out of the shop, where we have not expended a sixpence, and we carry our heads as we were the injured party, and not they—those poor snubbed and badgered shop assistants! This is no fancy portrait. We can see it all realised in good, substantial flesh and blood any day we like to go into a large shop and watch the throng passing to and fro.

Little men rule the world, they say, but how about little women? asks the "Pelican." Search history, and tell me how many of the women who have made a noise in the world of their days have been goddesses of gigantic stature and exuberant physical charms. No, the woman of comparatively small stature has always been the dominating factor of life. And as it was yesterday, so it is to-day. In society the greatest beauties do not possess the greatest statures; in Literature and Art the small woman tops the tree, and on the stage it is much the same. There are exceptions to every rule, of course, exceptions too obvious to need mentioning. The whole secret of the extraordinary position to which the Little Woman has attained probably is to be traces to the fact that nine men out of ten so prefer the opposite sex. If one wished one could quote a hundred cases off-hand of big men—physically as well as mentally—holding prominent positions in the public eye who have wooed and won little women. And if you keep your eyes open and observe things closely and critically you will find that at social functions, public and private, the little woman is most run after by the men. Colossal beauties, imposing in every way are left out in the cold, and mere slips of girls, so to speak, come in for all the attention. Why? Goodness only knows!

There have sprung up within the last two or three years in the quarter of the Rue de Rivoli at Paris, a great number of tea-rooms that are at once an evolution and a curious illustration of the times. It is a sign of the larger part given every day to women in the world outside the home, for these places are frequented, above all, by women, to whom they become what the cafes are to the men. These places grow in Paris like mushrooms. The little retail merchant sets off a corner of his shop, with a table or two behind a screen. It is timid experiment. Soon the screens are forced back; they encroach upon his counter's space while the kitchen—an alcohol lamp—invades the cashier's desk, and the merchant sees with astonishment his other sales pale into insignificance beside the coins for the cup that cheers that flow faster and faster into his coffer, without his having made any effort at all beyond good-will.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 19.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R S Pottinger, Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Article 95 b of the Civil Service Regulations, to create a special temporary appointment on Rs. 720 per mensem of Special Assistant to the Political Supt, Palanpur, and to appoint Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas, Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri, to hold it, and to exercise the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and of a First Class Magistrate with authority under Sec 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In addition to these duties, Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas will be at the disposal of the Political Supt, Palanpur, for any work, judicial or otherwise.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K A Reinold, on relief, to be Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Heyland, on return to duty, to be Asst Supt of Police, Dharwar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E C Cox, on relief by Mr H N Alexander to be Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar; Mr J C B D Adams, on relief by Mr Cox to be Dist Supt of Police, Thana; Mr H Pogson, on relief by Mr Adams, to be Dist Supt of Police, Hyderabad, Mr J E Penton, on return to duty, to be Dist Supt of Police, Broach; and Mr W H Luck, on relief by Mr Penton, to be Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh.

The services of Mr H Brewin, on special duty under the Inspector General of Police, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Political Dept with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties at Poona.

Under S c 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr C N Seddon, I C S, Asst Coll r and Magte of the First Class in the district of Panch Mahals, with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes Sec 407.

[REVENUE DEPARTMENT.]

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson, M A, I C S, to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the purpose of examining candidates in Sanskrit, continuing to be a Member of the said Committee for examinations in Marathi.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R A Lamb, I C S, on return to duty to do duty as Collr and Dist Registrar, Ahmednagar, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmednagar District; and Mr C W M Hudson, I C S, on relief to be Asst Collr, Ahmednagar.

Mr A H Simpson, I C S, Asst Collr, Nasik, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, on return to duty, to do duty as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Supt of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Controller for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay.

Sitaram Hari Rege, late a Forest Guard in the Pen Range of the Kolaba Forest Division, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E R Critchell to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and Asst Collr of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind during the absence of Mr H L Cross or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas to be on special duty for the purpose of picking up lands required for famine works in the Ahmedabad Dist.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd William James McKeon Kennelly has been appointed by the Secy of State for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 28th Sept:—The Revd W J M Kennelly to be Chaplain of Byculla, Bombay, during the absence of the Revd J D Ozanne on privilege leave, and the Revd P R Harrison, officiating Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri.

With reference to Govt Notification dated the 19th Sept the following appointments are made:—The Venerable Archdeacon W E Scott, M A, to officiate as Chaplain of Ahmednagar, and the Revd S Leigh Lye, B A, to officiate as Senior Presidency Chaplain till further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikamdas Bhojwani, B A, substantive pro tem Head Master, N J High School, Karachi, is granted two months' privilege leave from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Volrs—C G H Danby, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut vice Houtderoff, promoted.

W E Shipp, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut vice Wood, promoted.

Major H W Stevenson, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Major T D C Barry, I M S, Chemical Analyser to Govt, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieut Col O H Channer, M R, C M (Ed) I M S, Depy Sanitary Comnr, Southern Registration Dist, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

1s Battn B H and C I Railway Vol Rifles—Capt R Wylie, Unattached List, resigns his Commission.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H H Risley, CIE, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Census Commissioner for India with effect from the 7th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C W M Hudson, I C S, to be Chief Plague Authority, Ahmednagar City, and Personal Assistant to the Collector for Plague purposes.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept:—Capt A E S Searle I S C; and Capt E G R Wilkins, I S C.

Capt R P C Schneider, I S C, is appointed on Plague duty at Poona.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, on return to duty, to be Chief Plague Authority, Nasik City and Dist.

Capt H G Maxwell, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed on Plague duty at Dharwar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H LeQuesne, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, has been permitted by the Govt of India to retire from the Service.

Mr H G Polliser, M Inst C E, Chief Engr, Class II, recalled from leave, is posted to the Indus Right Bank Divn; and on relief by Mr Palliser, Mr C N Clifton is appointed Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.

Mr Rustam Framjee Bhathena, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Southern Dist, Jamrao Canal, in the Indus Left Bank Divn, to the Central Division.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant Mr. K F Modi, B A, L L B, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, privilege leave for two months and five days.

The Hon urable the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Nagindas Sankalchand Gandhi a Saand authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sect 40 of Act XIV of 1869 The Bombay Civil Courts Act, the following appointments of Clerks of Courts in the Thana District are made:—Mr Vishnu Ganesh Oka to be Clerk of the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana vice Mr Bahaji Vinayak promoted; and Moro Krishna Karve to be Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein, vice Mr Krishnaji Damodar Fadke promoted.

PUBLIC REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 6 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Krishnaji Trimbak, substantive pro tem Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Chalisgaon in the Khandesh District, to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar continuing in charge of the same office, and Mr Achratial Gopaldas, Karkun in the Ahmedabad Registry Office, to be substantive pro tem Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Parantij in the Ahmedabad District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division

Mr Nagappa Sidappa Jamdade, probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar employed in the Sindkheda Taluka of the Khandesh Dist, is confirmed in that grade.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

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ADD A LITTLE
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The effect is magical.
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The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;" another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties."

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
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Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original
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AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH
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Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS,
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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
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Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
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NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
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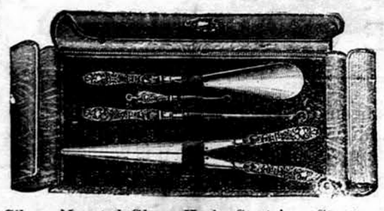
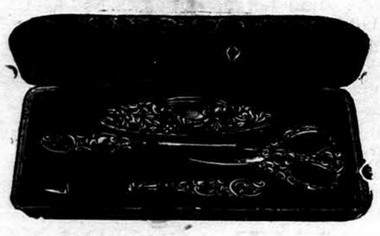

Silver Mounted Glove Hook, Stretcher, Shoehorn and Button Hook, Rs. 28.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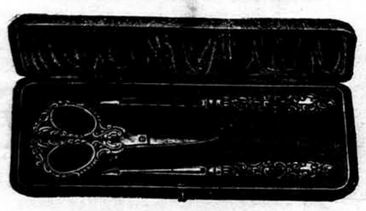
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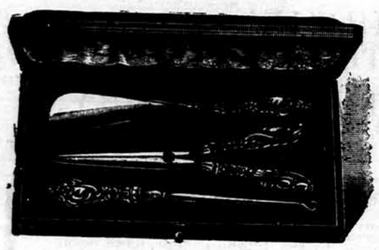
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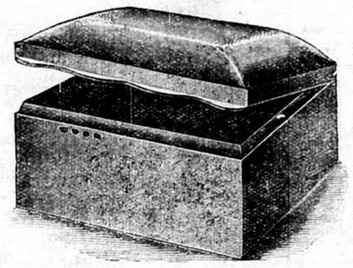
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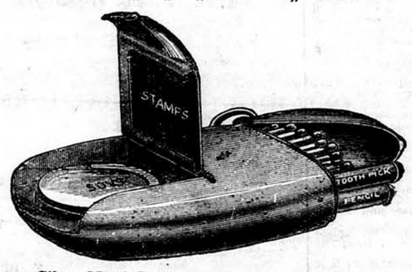

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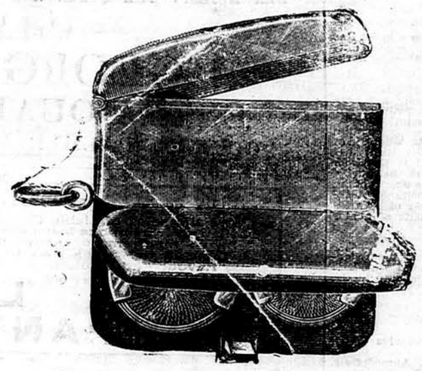
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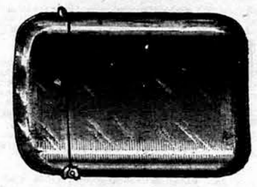
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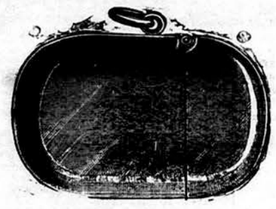
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LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
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